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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,880 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For.
L ROHILLA	3 00	700	W. Barratt	31st Dec.
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2934	500	G. Scrivener	14th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st "
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th "
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3210	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th "
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M KAISAR-I-HIND	3821	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3336	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. C. Hassall	18th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M TASMANIA	4433	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	940	E. Stewart	8th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th "
L COROMANDEL	4405	380	I. Reeves	22nd "
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th "
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th "

TUESDAY.

M CATHAY 2983 600 E. Ashdown 24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to coave, passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	940	E. Stewart	21st "
COROMANDEL	4196	80	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipt at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th "	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th "
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2800	450	26th "
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3800	550	16th "
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 140

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600 600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

1886 PRESENTS 1887
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
ALL PRICES.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 894 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th December, at 3 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st December, at noon.

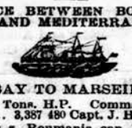
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.
S. S. KERBELA, 1978 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 " " 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 " " 17th "

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 29, 1886. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

Passengers by s. s. Roumania can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,969	480	Capt. F. Bligh	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,969	480	Capt. F. Bligh	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CYCLOSTYLE.

THE CYCLOSTYLE apparatus excels in cheapness and compactness all facsimile writing instruments yet offered. It is simple, economical, rapid and cleanly, no damping, washing necessary, no chemicals required :—

	Rs.	As.
Apparatus Complete for 8vo size	15	0
Do. Qto. "	22	8
Do. Fcap. "	25	0
Do. Brief "	35	0
Spare 8vo. Paper per quire	2	0
Do. " Fcap. "	4	0
Do. " Qto. "	3	0
Do. " Brief. "	6	0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FANS!!

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, have just received an entirely NEW STOCK of the present Paris and London fashions.

PLAIN WHITE SATIN FANS.
Size 12½, 14, and 15 inches.
Price Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN IVORY SATIN FANS.
Size 12, 13½ and 15 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 each.
PLAIN BLACK SATIN FANS.
Size 13, 14, and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 15, Rs. 18, each.
PAINTED WHITE SATIN FANS.
Very handsome.
Size 14 and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 12, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 each.
PAINTED BLACK SATIN FANS.
Very rich.
Size 13½, 14 inches.
Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 each.
PARIS FANS.
Red or Buff Colours, plain or ornamented.
Size 16½ inches.
Rs. 4 each.
GILT FANS.
FOR PRESENTATION, etc.
Made of pale Lemon coloured Satin, hand painted, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 each.
RED TRANSPARENT FANS.
Rich Ivory and Gold Frame, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, Butterflies, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 30 each.
THE GAUZE FAN.
THE PRESENT FASHION.
In a variety of tints, painted with Artistic Subjects Rs. 8, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 20, Rs. 3[illegible], and Rs. 45.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF TOYS AND ALL KINDS OF FANCY STOCK,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LINEN TOWELS.
HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12, and 2-4 per dozen.
DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.
DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887

IN GREAT VARIETY OF SIZE AND STYLE.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LD.,
IMPORTERS OF STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

GLENLIVET.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskies in the market.
The management have the greatest pleasure in directing customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.
It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.
Price, Rs. 22-8 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT "HAND MADE." Very Durable.

"'XMAS AND NEW YEAR" Special Shipments.

FELT HATS.

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Latest Productions.
CASH PRICES—~~Rs~~ 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. { THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4¼ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4 "	" (thin) "	2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½ "	" "	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1, 3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sen to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.*
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

READY MADE CLOTHES
FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

IF you want a really good Fit do not fail to come to

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENTS
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS ; Embroidered Fronts ; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	"		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	"		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	"	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	"	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES ; Very elegant and richest quality		"	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.	Tortoise shell and silver cheeroot case.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.	Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.	Plain polished silver do.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.	Silver fluted engraved do.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.	Plain matted silver do.
Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.	Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.	Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 4 or 6 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.	Do. do. richly chased.
Plain polished silver cigarette case.	Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.	Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.	Silver chain linked purse.
	Silver engraved portemonnaie.
	Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
	Silver fusee boxes and poketas in variety.
	Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
	Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
	Massive silver mounted many bladed hunting knife.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

1886. CHRISTMAS. 1886.

BOLTON AND Co. have now on hand THOUSANDS of PRESENTATION ARTICLES to select from for the coming festive season.

BOLTON & COMPANY.
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED.

HAVE much pleasure to inform the public that they have just unpacked the following :—

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

Animals.	Cigar Holders.	Home Shampooer.	Stationery Cases.
Albums.	Cash Boxes.	Handkerchief Boxes.	Do. of every description.
Aluminum Pencils.	Combs.	Inkstands.	
Brushes.	Comb Cleaners.	Jewel Case.	Scrap Albums.
Bells.	Dolls.	Lamps.	Soap Boxes.
Balls.	Dressing Cases.	Monster Scrap Albums.	Soap, Honey.
Cricket Sets.	Desks.	Musical Tops.	Tea Caddies.
Cabinet Goods.	Fans.	Purses.	Tooth Brushes.
Cord Cases.	Frames.	Perfumery.	Work Boxes.
Corks.	Flasks.	Powder Boxes.	Wicker Work Baskets.
Charms.	Glove Boxes.	Photo Frames.	Whistles, Silver.
Cash and Jewel Cabinet.	Hand Bags, Leather.	Quill Toothpicks.	Walking Sticks.
Cigarette Cases.	Hand Bags, Plush.	Skipping Ropes.	
Chinese Fancy Lanterns.	Hand Mirrors.		

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
CONFECTIONERY &c., &c.,

BARTON & CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, for cash :—

BIJOU COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs.	220
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	"	250
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	"	300
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	"	500
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	"	500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	400 and "	550
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, metal work, electro-plated	"	600
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, same as above	"	700
"SCHIEDMAYER" WALNUT SQUARE, iron frame	250 and "	400
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	"	750
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.	"	650
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc.	"	150
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc.	"	500
BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	"	550

The above instruments have either been taken in exchange for new instruments, or returned from hire. Many of them are nearly equal to new and stand in time better than many of the cheap new Pianos that are sold.

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free to mports.
New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.
Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilfu workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF

RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THURSDAY, 30TH DEC. 1886.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Part...Song....Down in a Flow'ry Vale ..C. Festa.
2. Tenor Solo .....Phillis is my only joy ...J. W. Hobbs. Mr. S. Johannes.
3. Bass Solo .....The Will-o'-the-Wisp ...J. W. Cherry. Mr. Hebditch.
4. Pianoforte Solo.Fantaisia Brilliante....Oesten. Miss Martin.
5. Soprano Solo ..Alone .....A. M. Storch. Miss Maunsell.
6. Tenor Solo .....Queen of the Earth .....Pinsuti. Mr. Dixon.
7. Duett in Canon.Friendship.....Theo. Marzials. Mrs. C. E. and Mr. E. B. Nixon.

PART II.

8. Part Song .....The Smile .....E. Stirling.
9. Bass Solo .....In Cellar Cool .....Translated from the German. Mr. MacGillivray.
10. Soprano Solo.....In the sweet of the year.Pinsuti. Mrs. C. E. Nixon.
11. Pianoforte Solo.French Air..... ..... Miss Martin.
12. Tenor Solo.....I am waiting.....F. Birch. Mr. Dixon.
13. Bass Solo .....Midshipmite .....S. Adams. Mr. Hebditch.
14. Part Song .....Auld Lang Syne .... GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION EIGHT ANNAS.

Tickets obtainable at the doors, or at the Mission House, Mazagon, or at Mrs. COUNSELL'S, Hornby Row, Fort.

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FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½" and 12" Centres, 6 to 30 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CAKES for the NEW YEAR are now ready, at 22 Apollo Street and Arthur Crawford Market.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 1 p.m.: Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters, H. S. S. and Co., 47 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar ex. "Jafanhar."

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and Coloured piecegoods, twist, &c.

7 cases red border white sarries.
20 ,, coloured prints.
3 ,, ,, shawls,
1 ,, ,, Lady's cloth,
2 ,, ,, woollen cloth,
2 ,, ,, gagrapat.
5 bales grey shirtings.
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On account and at the risk of Kalidas Canjee.
X—3—6890, 8533, 1854, 6789, 6790.
5 bales grey dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 30, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 13, Depot Lane, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs, gentleman and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-major C. S. CLOSE. The same comprises very rich plain glassware, very handsome superb porcelain, transparent, dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as cruet-stand, ice pitcher, tea set by Mappin and Webb, spoons and forks, liquor stand, one oakwood case containing best plated spoons and forks and cutlery for 12 persons, cutlery, &c. handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished inlaid household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, handsome circular, oval, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, settee couches, chiffoueers, very rich Persian carpets, real porcelain table ornaments, very handsome table and hanging Kerosine lamps, iron four post bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, almyra with plate glass doors, mahogany chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built Dogcart in good order.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of H. J. CHOPE, Esq.

The same comprises star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as hotwater, curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, set, breakfast companion, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood, blackwood and mahogany household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oval and writing tables, easy, folding, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, corner cabinets, teapoys, rich Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, fancy China and Japanese flower vases, handsome door curtains, oil paintings and oleographs, iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe with mirror, dispense articles, a collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WROUGHT IRON TANKS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, junction of Fort Street and Frere Road, at Moody Bay, by order of the Machine Exchange Company on account and risk of the concerned 11 wrought iron Tanks, 4 by 4 by 4.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

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1 sextant with spare glasses.
1 false horizon with mercury bottle.
1 prismatic compass with stand,
1 round measuring wheel.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. strong nearly new glass-fronted office shigram, the property of Dr. Thomas Blaney.
1. new American light carriage, by Henry Moore of New York.
1. handsome strong Bay Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome strong grey Arab mare, quiet to ride and drive.
1 powerful chesnut Australian gelding.
1 handsome Bay galloway, goes in harness.
1 handsome strong chesnut Arab horse, height 14, aged 4 years, perfectly sound, good goer and jumper.
1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, quiet in harness.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bodger Warburton and Co (in Liquidation) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY the 3rd January at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 5 Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Office, the household furniture of the above Company, consisting of writing tables, office cupboards, wardrobes, dining, dressing and wash-hand tables, bedsteads, a large size German fireproof safe on stand, spirit Jars of 1, 2 and 4 gallons and remainder of wines and other sundry articles.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Dec. 30, 1886.

AGENTS WANTED, such as Foremen, Guards, Secretaries of Friendly Societies, etc., etc., to form Watch Clubs for the sale of WATCHES AND JEWELLERY. Terms very liberal; particulars post free. Apply by letter, giving full particulars and references (in England preferred) to J. W. BENSON, the oldest-established firm in London, and the originator of the Club System, also the only firm who can supply a three-quarter plate ENGLISH LEVER, with Compensation Balance and Crystal Glass for £3 3s. FACTORY—62 and 64, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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One canoe-shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps, and enamelled leather awning to the head—Both built to our order by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new circular fronted English BROUGHAM.

An English built BAROUCHE by Kinross.

And a set of English made new four in hand harness and also a few single and double sets of harness, carriage lamps, &c.

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IN THE GOODS OF THE LATE COLONEL H. J. HAWES, RETIRED LIST, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVIII of 1866, Act II of 1882, and Section 230, Act X of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, notice is hereby given that all Creditors or others having any Claims or Demands upon or against the Estate of the late Herbert Johnston Hawes, a Colonel in the Retired List, who died in London on the 22nd day of February 1886, are required to send Particulars in writing of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the Undersigned at (to whom Letters of Administration under Sections 180 and 212 A of Act X of 1865 have been granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab) with effect throughout British India, within two months from the date hereof; after which date the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets which have come into his hand, having regard only to such Claims as he shall have then had notice.

All persons indebted to or holding any money or other property belonging to the said Estate are requested to pay or make over the same to Undersigned at

A. D. HAWES, Lt.-Col.,
Care of Messrs. Harriss and Simmons,
6, Hastin.s Street, Calcutta.
Executor to the Estate of the said
H. J. Hawes, to whom Letters of Administration have been granted.

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY,

BY

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LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

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Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from

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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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A BARGAIN

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new

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THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL ARNI & ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in lib. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

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PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustee, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere on suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADE

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Band, Esplanade Bandstand, B. V. R., 5-45 p.m.
Cricket Match, Parsees vs. Ceylon, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Khandalla (s), from Calcutta ; and Khiva (s), Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Merka will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, Friday, the 31st inst., at 10 a. m.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 25th instant, shows an increase of Rs. 25,724 in receipts.

DOCTOR ANANDIBAI.—All will be glad to learn that Doctor Anandibai has recovered from her recent illness, and that she will proceed to Kolhapur shortly.—*Deccan Herald.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Roychund Heerjee, residing at Sootar Chawl, reported to the police that he dropped from his pocket on Tuesday, somewhere about Abdool Rahimon Street, two currency notes, one for Rs. 1,000 and one for Rs. 500.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR BOX FUND.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following additional contributions :—Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker, Rs. 10 ; Mrs. Luckhardt and Mr. Pearse presents of fruit and cakes.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ardaseer Sorabjee Camdino, residing in Gun Bhow Lane, Fort, reported to the police the theft of currency notes, for various amounts, of the collective value of Rs. 1,590, from a drawer of a writing-table in his premises ; the notes were last seen safe on the 27th instant, and were found missing on the 28th instant.

FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIRCASE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday evening at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Kondanbai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 55 years. Deceased on the 24th instant, while coming down a staircase at her house in Ghogari Mohla, slipped and fell, whereby she sustained a fracture to the spine, and died from its effects yesterday forenoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue yesterday, touching the death of Marootee Dhowjee, a Hindoo lad, aged 8 years. The deceased was missed from his parents' house at Agripada, Byculla, since Sunday evening last, and his dead body was found floating in the water in a quarry hole on the Byculla Flats, into which it is supposed, he had accidentally fallen in. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille	Fun of the Fair.....W. Williams.
Overture	Hungarian .....Keler Béla.
Cavatina from	Regina de Golconda..Donizetti.
Valse	Dolores .....Waldteufel.
Aria	Siege of Corinth.....Rossini.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Upper Mahim, touching the death of Fatma, woman, aged 25 years. Deceased on Monday evening last left her husband very abruptly in a temper at the Bandora Causeway, and was not heard of until her dead body was discovered in a well at Upper Mahim near the public road. There were no external marks of violence on it, and all the ornaments she wore were on her body. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
SATURDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1887.
Feast of the Circumcision.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

THE TRAGEDY AT POONDLA.

THE following details of the Poondla trajedy appears in the *People's Budget* :—It seems that a number of people were in the Co-operative Stores about seven o'clock in the evening—among them Mr. Brammal, the district traffic superintendent of the East Indian Railway, and Mr. Simmons, the head clerk. Guard T. E. Lane, who is employed on the line, suddenly entered the building, and, going up to Mr. Brammal, he drew a pistol, and saying "Now, then, here's one for you," discharged it at that gentleman. Fortunately the bullet missed its mark, but Lane fired a second time and hit Mr. Brammal in the left wrist. Thinking probably that he had mortally wounded the traffic superintendent, he turned on Mr. Simmons, and with the remark, "And now here's one for you," fired at the clerk, who bolted as fast as his legs could carry him. No one seems to have attempted to seize Lane, who departed to his quarters, and it was subsequently ascertained, took his life in a most deliberate manner. Taking his gun from its case, he sat down on the bed, placed the muzzle in his mouth, pulled the trigger with his toe, and thus committed suicide. The corpse presented a shocking spectacle, as half the skull was blown completely away.

PUNJAB POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE 12th Bengal Cavalry and the 33rd (West Riding) Regiment met on Friday to play off their tie in the Punjab Polo Tournament. The teams were made up as follows :—12th Bengal Cavalry : Lieutenant Hutchinson, Jemadar Sarafag Ali Khan and Duffadars Hira Singh and Futteh Khan ; the West Riding Regiment : Major Wrench, Captain Bruce and Lieutenants Anderson and Godfrey. Play was very even for the first portion of the first eigth minutes, but towards the close of this bout the Cavalry penned in their opponents. The period was, however, not prolific in any material results. The second period showed some splendid play, Captain Bruce scoring a goal for his side ; and the third period again saw the 33rd in difficulties, while the native officers in the Cavalry team played splendidly and with great dash. One of them eventually secured a goal for his side. The fourth bout saw a repetition of success for the 12th ; and when time was called, the score stood : two goals to the 12th Bengal Cavalry to one to their opponents.

Christmas Day saw the match between the 12th Bengal Cavalry and Lahore played off. The teams were constituted as previously reported. The results of the game were disastrous for Lahore, for the 12th Bengal Cavalry, playing with their usual dash, secured the victory by four goals to love.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

29th Dec. 1886.)

THE following information regarding th state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	·129	62·4	ENE	9	0·00
Surat.....	·063	72·5	N	Mod.	0·00
Bombay	·041	73·8	ENE	8	0·00
Ratnagherry	·003	81·8	E	4	0·00
Mormugao...	·991	76·0	E	8	0·00
Karwar	·006	76·1	NE	4	0·00
Mangalore..	·008	81·9	ENE	2	0·00
Calicut	·003	79·7	Calm.	0	0·00
Cochin	·984	80·0	NNW	Mod.	0·18
Masulipatam	·053	78·3	NE	6	0·00
Madras	·053	76·8	N	8	0·00
Negapatam..	·014	78·3	NE	4	0·00

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE forty-sixth annual general meeting of this company was held at the offices, Leadenhall-street, on Dec. 7, Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., presiding. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the company's fleet, including the vessels now under construction, which would be completed in the course of next year, would amount to the very large tonnage of 200,000 tons. By the time it was all paid for—and it would be very easily paid for in existing circumstances—the tonnage would have cost them not much less than £6,000,000 ; and he thought they might claim, whatever other merit or demerit might attach to the company, to be by far the largest corporation engaged in shipping business under the English flag, and he presumed he might say under any other flag. They had entered into contracts with Messrs. Herland and Wolff and Messrs. Caird and Co., for the construction of four very large vessels, which he believed would not be found too large for the trade in which it was contemplated to employ them—chiefly, he might say, in the trade of the Australian colonies, which were developing so rapidly in commerce with this country. He found that during the term of the present mail contract, which commenced in 1880, they had built altogether 82,000 tons of shipping at a cost of £2,260,000 besides having expended between £500,000 and £600,000 in improvements on their older vessels. The mention of these figures would give the proprietors some idea, at all events, of the great cost at which the mail service which their company undertook had to be carried out. They were fitting the new and large vessels which they were now constructing especially for the conveyance of a cheaper class of passengers than they had hitherto been in the habit of carrying ; and with the same object they were also expending large sums of money on ships now belonging to them. Owing to next year being the jubilee of her Majesty's reign, they proposed to name the first of the new ships the Victoria. Next year was also the jubilee of the company, for it was in 1837 that the then Peninsular Company took from her Majesty's Government the first contract for carrying mails from Falmouth to Lisbon. With regard to the mail contracts, he thought he might congratulate them on the fact that they had been again successful in tendering for the India and China service, and they had arranged the terms of a contract with her Majesty's Government for a period of ten years from 1888. No doubt it was true they had taken the contract on very low terms indeed ; but he might give many reasons why shipping could be carried on much more economically now than a few years ago. He would, however, mention only one fact. Twelve years ago, when they received £500,000 a year for carrying the India and China mail service, their coal cost them, placed at their stations, an average of 45s. per ton, while at the present moment the cost was not much more than half that amount. The only way in which they could possibly retain their position as mail carriers was to give the public every benefit they could possibly afford from every improvement and economy effected ; for their enterprising competitors were not likely to leave the company in quiet possession of any business of too lucrative a character. There was one point connected with this mail service on which he might especially congratulate them—namely, that they were no longer to have their service tortured by having to convey the mails through Egypt. In future they would pass entirely and exclusively through the Suez Canal, an alteration which he hoped would leave them free of the incessant annoyance to which they had been exposed by the Quarantine Board in Egypt. In consequence of that alteration they contemplated making considerable improvements in their passenger service, and they hoped to be able to give a rapid and luxurious service between Brindisi and Bombay. They had been able to employ the electric light in passing their ships through the Suez Canal during a portion of the last six or eight months. This was an alteration in the mode of working their vessels which would greatly tend to reduce the period of transit hitherto necessary for passing through the Canal, and it would enable them to give a special success to the Canal as a mail route. Reference was made in the report to their application for a new charter, but they were simply trying to rectify an omission which they had made in the existing charter as to the borrowing powers of the company. Certainly they had no immediate intention of acting upon the powers which their new charter would give them, though it was necessary in the interest of the company that those powers should be held. He then referred with regret to the resignation of Mr. Bourke of his seat at the board consequent on the acceptance by the right hon. gentleman of the position of Governor of Madras. They proposed as Mr. Bourke's successor Mr. Steuart Gladstone, a director of the Bank of England, and a merchant occupying an eminent position in the trade between this country and India. Mr. Henry Bayley desired to retire from the active duties he had performed for nearly forty years ; but he was glad to say that they would still retain the benefit of that gentleman's great experience. With regard to the financial working of the company in the past year, their passenger service had been maintained and even increased, for they had carried a larger number of passengers, though they had received somewhat less money from them, owing to the larger number of return tickets which had been issued. That had been owing to the Exhibition and to other causes. He took a somewhat encouraging view of that department of their traffic. He was glad to say that the silver market had somewhat improved recently, but they had lost £18,000 this year by the fall in the exchange—a loss almost entirely on their passenger traffic. It was impossible for them to advance the fares to meet the depreciation. The most unfavourable feature in their report was the very heavy decrease in their freight returns, which were about £80,000 less than in the previous year. The company landed and shipped in the port of London alone cargo to the extent of 450,000 tons annually, and a difference of only 1s. 4d. a ton on that quantity of cargo would amount to more than 1 per cent. of their dividend. In 1877 their freight receipts were £1,036,967, while in 1879 that amount was reduced by £242,222. In 1880 the freight revenue began to rise, and it continued to improve every year until last year, not in consequence of freights rising, but owing to the larger carrying capacity of their ships. The freight revenue for 1886, however, was only £50,000 more than in 1880, although since that year they had added 50,000 tons to their fleet, and had run, as compared with 1880, about 700,000 more miles, or 600,000 more miles, allowing for the increased mileage run in connection with their transport service, from which they had received some benefit. In 1880 at Bombay the average rate of freight was 44s. 9d., while this year it was from 17s. to 20s., and in Calcutta in 1880 the average rate for light and dead weight was respectively 59s. 9d. and 48s. 1d., compared with 37s. 3d. and 22s. 3d. in 1886. He had never before seen in their accounts a falling off so universal. Excepting Aden and Ceylon they had had a falling off in freight at all their agencies, but part of the decline was exceptional, being in consequence of their having carried a much smaller amount of specie, owing to the depreciation of silver. He attributed the decline in the freight receipts, not to the depression of trade, but to the overproduction of ships. The revival of trade had helped the American and the Cape trades, and was now helping the Australian homeward trade, but he regretted to state that, except to a very slight extent, in the exports to this country the Indian trade had not participated in any way, so far, in the improvement in the character of trade generally. He said unhesitatingly that during the past year there was not a single ship of any kind that had not lost money in the Indian carrying trade, if the accounts were fairly made up. The shipping business of this country and of this company was liable to great fluctuations, and the directors were never free from anxiety. He thought that they were—and if they were not they ought to be—on the eve of a more wholesome and buoyant state of things. During the period of the contract which was now about to expire, he thought that the company had done, on the whole, fairly well, for, including this year's dividend, they had given an average return since 1880 of 7 per cent., in addition to placing aside reserves of considerable amount.

The report was adopted, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring a dividend of 3½ per cent., and electing Mr. S. S. Gladstone and Mr. F. D. Barnes to seats at the board.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·963
Temperature of the Air	71°2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·3
Dew Point	65·4
Relative humidity of Air	·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·1
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	68·6
General Directions of Wind.*	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	211

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If our hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE sixty-second report of the directors of this company for the half year ended at June 30, states that the gross revenue of the company's own line, calculated at 1s. 10d. exchange, was £732,180, against £687,203, the expenses £266,522 against £277,402, and the net earnings £455,658 against £409,801, the percentage of expenses to receipts being 36 91 against 40 37. The net earnings, calculated at the above rate of exchange, amounted to £455,658, or £5 10s. 11d. per cent. on the capital outlay on the line, comparing with £409,801, or £5 1s. 2d. per cent. in the corresponding period. The amount required to cover guaranteed interest for the half-year was £202,499, and a further sum of £2,766 had to be paid to Government for interest on overdrawn capital balances. The surplus profit in Indian currency was Rs. 27,30,458, and the company has received there Rs. 13,65,229, less Indian income-tax, payable for the whole year 1886 (being at the rate of five pies in the rupee calculated on its share of surplus profits for the year 1885), amounting to Rs. 37,967. After providing for the contribution to the provident und of Rs. 24,854, payable in 1887, there remains a balance of Rs. 13,02,408 available for distribution among the shareholders. The results of the working of the Rajpootana Malwa Railway show that the gross earnings during the half-year amounted to Rs. 94,12,150, and exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1885 by Rs. 8,55,278. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 42,66,956, being 45 33 per cent. of the gross earnings, and was Rs. 41,333 less than in the corresponding period of 1885, when it amounted to Rs. 43,08,289, or 50 58 per cent. The net earnings, therefore, amounted to Rs. 51,45,194 or 4 53 per cent., for the half-year on the capital outlay incurred on these lines, as compared, with Rs. 42,08,583, or 3 73 per cent., in 1885. Adding collected outstandings of the previous half-year, and making allowance for unrealised earnings, the net balance is incressed to Rs. 51,45,126, from which the Government are entitled to Rs. 28,39,458 for interest at 5 per cent. per annum on their capital outlay in connection with the line, as adjusted in the settled accounts, the balance being divisible between Government and the company, the company being entitled to one-fifth, or, say, Rs. 4,61,133, which has been placed accordingly at the company's disposal, subject to the Indian income-tax payable for the whole year 1886, amounting to Rs. 11,376, the net sum available for distribution being, therefore, say, Rs. 4,49,757. The total amount of surplus profits earned during the first half of this year, and now in the hands of the company free of all Indian charges, and available for distribution to the proprietors, is as follows, viz. :—From the company's own line, Rs. 13,02,408, and from the Rajpootana-Malwa lines Rs. 4,49,757, or together Rs. 17,52,165, against Rs. 13,92,852 at the same date last year. To this amount has to be added the cash balance retained in India in June, out of surplus profits previously earned and not required locally, amounting to Rs. 11,863, making a total available in India of Rs. 17,64,028. The directors have withdrawn Rs. 17,50,000, realising therefrom £129,879, which with £640 previously in hand in England on surplus profits account, enables them to recommend a dividend of £1 13s. 6d. per £100 consolidated stock, making a total distribution for the half-year of £2 3s. 6d. per cent.

THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS.

THE report of this company states that the amount of debenture capital now raised, £1,000,000, will be sufficient for the completion of the southern portion of the company's lines. The extension from Secunderabad to Warangal, eighty-seven miles in length, was opened for traffic on April 8 last by H. H. the Nizam in person. The amount expended on this section to June 30 last, including £50,710 for rolling stock, was £374,037 ; and, although the accounts have not been finally closed, the cost of the line will be considerably within the estimate. The further extension, Warangal to Dornakul, including the branch to the Singareni coalfields, seventy miles in length, is being rapidly proceeded with, and the engineer expects to be able to carry coal traffic by the end of April, 1887, and to open for passenger and goods traffic somewhat later. The remaining section, Dornakul to the Nizam's frontier, will be taken in hand as soon as practicable. The directors are happy to be able to state that the permanent way materials for the whole of the lines above referred to have been contracted for upon favourable terms. Beyond the Nizam's frontier to Bezwada on the River Kistna (twenty-two miles) is British territory, and the directors have the satisfaction of informing the members that they have recently concluded an agreement with the Secretary of State for India, whereby they undertake the construction of that line on account of the Government of India. The gross earnings for the half-year ending June 30 last were 9,95,950 rupees, the working expenses 3,27,197 rupees, and the net earnings 2,72,753 rupees.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

GENERAL DIGBY WILLOUGHBY has forwarded to the *Standard* copies of diplomatic correspondence between the Malagasy and French Governments, concerning the interpretation of the Treaty of Dec. 17, 1815. The Malagasy Ambassador has decided upon the publication of the correspondence, in consequence of his having received from his Government instructions to do so as soon as their ultimatum to the Government of the French Republic had been forwarded. The first letter (undated) as addressed by the Malagasy Premier to M. de Freycinet, and points out that it is impossible for the Queen of Madagascar to accept the interpretation of the Treaty put forth by the French Envoy, M. le Myre de Vilers who, in an interview, on August 31, 1886, had (1) repudiated the "Appendix" to the Treaty, although it was signed by the two French Plenipotentiaries ; (2) forbidden the Malagasy Government to raise a loan and establish an English Bank ; (3) refused to limit the French territory at San Diego Bay ; (4) demanded the recall of General Digby Willoughby. The Malagasy Premier also reminds the French Government of a secret Treaty, signed on the same day as the already published Treaty, in which the Malagasy Government had made further concessions to France. The second document is a translation of this secret Treaty, which provides that any attempted cession by the Malagasy Government of territory to a Foreign Power shall be null and void, and shall in itself be an acknowledgment of the Protectorate of France. The third and final document is a despatch from General Willoughby to the French Foreign Minister, and is as follows :—

"Your Excellency,—France and Madagascar are at serious variance respecting the interpretation of the Treaty of Peace of the 17th December, 1885, and its Appendix, dated 9th of January, 1886. This Treaty, your Excellency is quite cognisant, was ratified by myself, on behalf of the Queen of Madagascar, on the 10th of January, 1886, having previously received, as the sole condition of my ratification, the letter of interpretation, or Appendix, dated 9th of January, 1886, and signed by the Representatives for the French Republic. Notwithstanding the self-congratulations of the French Press, that the Prime Minister of Madagascar had succumbed to the pressure brought to bear upon him by France—to which I give an unqualified denial—I regret that I am constrained to inform you that the differences alluded to are bound to endure whilst France deems it fit to pursue, through her agents in Madagascar, a policy of bewilderment, and to treat me, the Queen's Envoy in Europe, and the bearer of gifts to the President of the French Republic, in a temporising manner. A policy of inactivity, lacking, as it does, clearness and resolution, will neither surmount nor lessen the difficulty, I have visited France to confer with your Excellency, and to come to a friendly understanding. When, prepared as I was—and am now—to look the difficulties straight in the face, and, if possible, to overcome them, I have met with nothing but want of resolution on the part of the French Cabinet. By the last mail the Prime Minister of Madagascar sent me an open letter, addressed to your Excellency, but has left it to me, as the Malagasy Ambassador, to use my discretion in forwarding it to its destination. It is the latest and most emphatic expression of the unalterable opinion of the Queen and her Government. It is, briefly, to this effect :—The Queen will not allow any interference on the part of the French Agent in the internal administration of the Kingdom of Madagascar on such points as the raising of loans, the leasing of customs dues, &c., &c., and rather than admit such interference will again go to the nation to ascertain the national will. What the issue of such action will be I prefer to leave to the surmise of your Excellency. My own conviction is that hostilities will be recommenced, and when your Excellency considers that Madagascar is not in the same position that she was before the late war, but that her material power and defensive resources are greatly superior, the conflict, which appears to me imminent, will be long, uncertain, costly, and sanguinary. Were I not the friend of France that I have always professed to be, I should not now be hastening to discover to you the real state of diplomatic relations. Having warned your Excellency, I now adjure you, in the interests of civilization, for the honour of France, to pause before unsheathing the sword and pointing it at the breast of a nation that has already sacrificed much, and whose desires it is to fulfil to the letter, on her side, the obligations of the Treaty which she has entered into with France. I shall be prepared to call on your Excellency at the Quai d'Orsay, in an official capacity, any time within the next two weeks. In conclusion, your Excellency has full permission to make public this or any part of this letter, as you may think fit, in any of the official organs of the French Press.—I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant."

A MODERN FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

AT Bow-street Police-court Sir William Montagu Call, Bart., Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel de Sandovel, on the retired list of the Argentine Republic, and Mr. Baird have surrendered to bail to answer charges of alleged contraventions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, by preparing and fitting out in the months of May and June, 1885, within her Majesty's dominion and without licence, a naval expedition to proceed against the dominion of the United State of Venezuela, and with equipping, despatching, and causing to be despatched the steamship Justicia, with intent and knowledge and having reasonable cause to believe that the same would be employed in the naval service of a foreign State at war with the above friendly State. Mr. Poland, instructed by Sir A. K. Stevenson and Mr. Thomas, prosecuted on behalf of the Government ; Mr. J. P. Grain appeared for Sir William Montagu Call and Colonel Sandovel, and Mr. A.T. Laurence defended Mr. Baird.

Mr. Poland, in opening the case, said, he thought the evidence in this case would be unintelligible unless he (Mr. Poland) occupied a considerable time in detailing the facts which were as follows :—"The substance of the case was that the defendants, in combination with General Fulgar and other Venezuelans, determined to send out of the country, in violation of the Act mentioned, a British vessel for the purpose of being employed against the Government of Venezuela. They also fitted out what might be termed a naval expedition for the purpose of making war against the above State, which was then in amity with this country. It was to be regretted that other persons were not before the court. There could be no doubt that at the end of 1884 General Fulgar, who was at the head of the revolutionary party in Venezuela, was desirous of raising an insurrection there. Undoubtedly at Trinidad, about ten miles from the coast of Venezuela, there were persons, including Englishmen, conspiring together to make war against the existing Government of Venezuela. This was so well known that the authorities in Trinidad issued a proclamation warning persons on the subject against a breach of the law. It also would be shown that in this country towards the end of 1884 several persons contemplated buying a vessel and sending it out against the Government of Venezuela. In November or December of that year Mr. Baird was spoken to on the matter, and a man named Robinson was asked to take the post of captain of the vessel. But at that time the matter fell through, as Colonel Sandovel explained that the money that had been subscribed had been misapplied by the person who received it. In the spring of 1885, about April, General Fulgar was in Trinidad. Matters then appeared to be somewhat advanced in this country, and so General Fulgar left Trinidad in the ship Aden, and came over here, arriving on the 16th of May. At that time the vessel, the subject of this inquiry, the Justicia, had been purchased. On the 7th May an agreement to purchase was entered into between Sir W. Call and the firm of shipbrokers, consisting of George Bailey, William Ridley, and John Ridley. The purchase was completed on the 28th of May. The money was paid in instalments, the sum amounting to 4,000*l.* The last instalment of 2,000*l.* was paid on the 22nd of May, and it would be shown that the two bank notes paid on that day by Sir W. Call were the proceeds of a cheque signed by Mr. Baird. Now, while the vessel was in dock it became necessary that it should be fitted, and consequently 1,750*l.* was paid to different persons for the purpose of fitting it out. Of this money, so far as could be traced, 1,000*l.* had been paid by Mr. Baird, Sir William Call had given a cheque for 1,000*l.*, but which had not been met, and Mr. Baird had paid the money. Altogether 4,000*l.* was paid for the vessel and 1,750*l.* for fittings. 3,000*l.* of this was found by Mr. Baird, and 2,750*l.* would be traced to Sir William Call. 450*l.* appeared also to have come from Mr. Harris, who was the secretary of the Venezuela Panama Gold Mining Company, of which Mr. Baird was the chairman. The vessel having been fitted out, the delivery had to be effected. She was standing on the books of the Board of Trade as belonging to the London Steamship Company. While the vessel was being fitted out, Colonel Sandovel was engaged in buying arms and ammunition. He went to the firm of Messrs. McKenzie and Co., of Mark-lane, for the purpose. They owned two Krupp guns at Liverpool ; Mr. McKenzie and Colonel Sandovel went there, and he purchased the two guns, and stated that he wished them to be mounted on ship's carriages. He was told that they would be ineffectual for the purpose of fighting another vessels. He then stated that the guns were wanted for moral effect. The guns were brought from Liverpool and taken to the ordnance and gun manufactory, and there the firm of Messrs. Lamb, Howlett, and Co. made the ship's carriages. Colonel Sandovel also purchased fifty rounds of shot and shell, no doubt, like the guns, "for moral effect," and two thousand rounds of ball cartridge for Winchester rifles. These were all shipped by the Swallow, which sailed from London two or three days before the Justicia, so as to arrive at Antwerp, ready to transfer her cargo to the latter ship. Roughly speaking, 600*l.* was paid for the guns, and the payments had been traced to Messrs. Droyas and Co., a firm of coffee dealers. The firm was composed of three brothers, all Venezuelans. They had since left England ; but it would be shown that Colonel Sandovel had arranged for payment to be made through the firm. The Swallow arrived at Antwerp, and two or three days afterwards the Justicia arrived, and seventy-five cases of rifles which had been purchased of a Belgian firm were placed on board with the other guns. The supposed owner of the Justicia sailed from London, and at the Grand Hotel, Antwerp, General Fulgar, General Pulada (or Pulida), Colonel Sandovel, and Dr. Vagas were staying. They proceeded on board, and Sir William Call was there to wish them a pleasant voyage. Mr. Poland then detailed the occurrences of the voyage, the taking on board of Venezuelan officers, the hoisting of the Venezuelan flag off the coast of Trinidad in the place of the English flag, and the drawing up a formal transfer of the ship, from Phillips to General Fulgar. Captain Robinson, then claimed to be put ashore. He endeavoured to see the English Consul of Corupano, but found the place in the hands of the insurrectionists, and had to go back to the ship, which then sailed up the coast. On June 30, she sighted a Venezuelan vessel, and a conflict ensued. A general was killed and a revolutionist wounded on board the Justicia, but the Venezuelan was beaten off. General Fulgar subsequently became ill, and was landed at Trinidad, and the vessel was taken to San Domingo On her arrival at San Domingo she was seized and dealt with as a pirate. The British Consul sent Captain Robinson and the English sailors back to England.

Evidence was given, and the hearing was adjourned

THE MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. FAWCETT.

A LIFE-SIZE portrait of the late Mr. Fawcett, M.P., the cost of which has been subscribed for by a number of his old constituents, has been unveiled, in the New Town Hall, Hackney, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Michael Young presided, and in the course of an opening address said :—Mr. Fawcett commanded alike the views of those whose opinions were in consonance with his own, and the aspect of those holding different views. His name was a household word in the borough, and men of every shade of opinion counted him worthy of all honour. The curtain was then drawn and the portrait exposed to view, on which there was a burst of applaus throughout the room. The chairman then said it was resolved at a meeting of the subscribers that the portrait should be handed over by himself as chairman of the committee to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish, to be held by them and their successors on behalf of the parish in perpetuity. Mr. Cable, one of the churchwardens, accepted the charge on behalf of himself and his colleagues. Mr. T. Fawcett, on the part of the family of his late brother, expressed their warmest thanks to the contributors to the memorial, and said he considered the picture a faithful and excellent likeness. Sir C. Russell, M.P., said it was a bad sign for any nation to cease to be mindful of the memories of its remarkable men, and an equally good sign when a community preserved and cherished the recollection of a man who had done noble service. He knew Mr. Fawcett shortly after he lost his sight, a disaster which would have crushed the spirit of most men. He could recollect his buoyant spirits, his frank open expression of opinion, and above all his resolution that by every means in his power he would counteract the awful affliction which had befallen him. Since that time he (Sir Charles) had known Mr. Fawcett continuously, and could not help revering his chief characteristic which was a thorough manliness of character and independence of judgment. Although some of his extreme political views were not in accordance with those of all his countrymen, still he thoroughly believed in them, and did not attempt to conceal them. They might derive this lesson from his life—when a man entertained opinions and held to them honestly in his public life, his popularity was not likely to be diminished but increased. He had great administrative capacity, and upon the Post Office Department he had left the mark of his genius. Some of his most important work was for the benefit of the working classes. He made it his aim by every means in his power to educate and alleviate their condition. General Sewis Pelly, M.P., Sir Guyer Hunter, M.P., and Mr. A. Picton, M.P., followed with speeches eulogistic of Mr. Fawcett.

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A PROFESSIONAL DESERTER.

IN his report on the Brixton Military Prison, Major Salter gives the following curious confession of a prisoner, with the observation that his "eventful history" is "only one of many which are constantly swelling the numbers of military offenders" :—"I was 18 years old when I first joined the 2nd Manchester Volunteers, being at that time employed at an iron foundry. This gave me a fancy for soldiering, so I went to Liverpool and joined the 2nd Battalion 20th Regiment, 7th December, 1874. I remained with them eleven months, when my mother purchased my discharge. I then took to being a painter, but the old love of roving came over me again, so in April, 1876, I went to Bradford and joined the 14 Regiment. About six days afterwards I deserted and went to Wigan, where I enlisted in the 16th Hussars, and deserted at Manchester en route for Colchester. I stayed there a fortnight, and then went to Liverpool, where I joined the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, and was drafted to Umballa in 1876. Whilst there, and finding soldiering hard work, I one night took my gun and a few rounds of ammunition and went out shooting ; and on being recaptured was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, during which time I escaped and received six months' additional sentence. At the expiration of this term of imprisonment (two years six months) rejoined my regiment at Nowshi ; but shortly afterwards obtained about 30 rupees by purchasing some kits that were being sold by auction, re-selling them at a profit to the natives. With this money I deserted and went to Peshawur, and on being recaptured received six months' sentence. On expiration of the six months rejoined my regiment, which was on the march to Sittapore, but got drunk, and was sentenced to 2 years more, and discharged the army. This sentence I finished at Taunton, having been drafted home. On discharge from Taunton went to Blackpool, where I re-enlisted in the 3rd Battalion Preston Militia, and after the expiration of drill went home to Ashton and re-enlisted in the 20th Hussars, and was drafted to Ireland, but after serving three months was sentenced to thirty-five days for absence, and fifty-six days by civil powers, and discharged the army for making false attestation. On discharge went to Carrickfergus, where I re-enlisted in North Irish Militia, and then volunteered for 20th Hussars. By this means I obtained a pass to Manchester and again deserted. At the expiration of four weeks went to Stockport, and gave myself up to the civil powers, and was sentenced to six months, and discharged the army, the latter part of the sentence being remitted. On expiration of sentence joined my regiment at Colchester, where I deserted, and received my present term of one year, four months being remitted."

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 6 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0
MUTTON—	1st Sort. 2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0 0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 0 1 9
Breast, large, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0 ...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 6 0 3 0
KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do do. per piece	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 9 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 7 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0
Fore do. do.	1 0 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 13 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 10 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. salt, country per lb	0 4 6
Do. salt, English, per lb	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

EXCEPT the New York Cotton telegram of the day before yesterday, no public commercial messages have been delivered to-day, owing to the terruption of telegraphic communication in Europe. Business in consequence has been circumscribed to a degree both in imports and exports, and quiet but unchanged pretty well describes the situation all round.

The Bank of Bombay rates of discount have undergone no change at to-day's Board meeting, notwithstanding the reduction of 41 lakhs in the Cash Balance, which the Return published yesterday showed. That reduction, however, is generally understood to be more owing to withdrawals in anticipation of the holidays than to real business, and, although unquestionably firm, the open market is still cheaper than the Bank.

EXCHANGE is feeling the effect of firmness in money, and must be quoted 1-16d. dearer to-day. The absence of the Home telegrams has helped to strengthen the tone, but at the same time limit the extent of business, and we hear of very few actual transactions, except some sales of private Telegraphic at 1s. 5 25-32d. per rupee. We give the following as current quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5¾d. per	Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
France, 3 months' sight	1'89‡	,,

GOVERNMENT Paper shows additional weakness, owing to the increased tightness in money. Fours have declined to Rs. 97 5-16, and even at that there is very little disposition to buy apparent. Fours-and-a-half are quiet at Rs. 101.

SHARES.—The Share Market remains closed.

COTTON has been dull in the extreme. Some few Continental telegrams have come to hand ; but they report no business in Surats, and transactions here are accordingly confined to small parcels of ready Cotton, stapled Omras and so-called Fine Bengals. It is evident that we are committed to a quiet state of affairs until after the turn of the year, and even then, if political matters do not exhibit a more pacific tendency, the trade will continue depressed, irrespective of the statistical position of the article and its prospects on its own merits.

WHEAT is very firm on the spot, and sellers are asking higher prices for nice lots of good quality. The reports from Home, however, do not warrant anything like ruling rates here, and for future delivery buyers are holding altogether aloof.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	2,360	bales.
Wheat	13,300	cwts.
Linseed	835	,,
Rapeseed	726	,,
Gingelly	4,496	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet with only a limited business passing. Nothing but the moderate supply of tonnage prevents increased depression, as produce is not available in large quantities. The s.s. Lilburn Tower is reported to have been fixed to-day for one Mediterranean port at £1-0-6, or two ports at £1-1 per ton.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 10th Dec. reviews the position of the Cotton Market as follows :—

Exactly five weeks ago, we stated that the prevalent impression was that prices would decline as the season advanced, and that the then price of Futures was a standing advertisement of a forthcoming decline in prices. We also said that, "The mystery is how importers, who hedge their purchases in America by sales of Futures here, are going to secure a profit for the season," and we asked, "What will happen if Futures advance more than Spots, which they are certain to do some time this season ?" One week later, though Futures had gained a few points, Spots were unchanged, and the tone of the market was as "bearish" as ever it was. On the same day we said that the most current estimates of the American crop ranged between 6,250,000 and 6,500,000 bales, although a few people stuck out for 6,700,000. Public opinion, however, was against Cotton, and our view of the situation was considered to be too favourable. Early deliveries were selling at 4¼d, and August at 5¼d ; and prominent operators talked of 4¼d. as inevitable. We considered this view of the prospects of the marke (altogether aside from the size of the crop) as utterly erroneous, and events have proved that our forecast was right. The public has turned completely round, and, because we do not follow in hot haste, we are considered to be a little behind the time. Those who only a month ago talked of 4¼d are wondering why we write cautiously, now that prices are at 5¼d. for Spots and almost 5 7-16d. for August deliveries, or ¼d. per lb. over the expectations of four weeks since. The reason is that we can keep cool amidst excitement, and that we are not the victims of the zeal (proverbial under similar circumstances) which has turned the heads of the new converts to "bull" views.

Of course, it will be said that the recent advance is due to reduced crop estimates, but what we said a month since is perfectly true to-day—namely, that the most current estimates range from 6,250,000 to 6,500,000 bales. It is true that Messrs. Neill Brothers have reduced their estimates by 200,000 bales, and that they now look for only 6,300,000 to 6,500,000, or an average of 6,400,000. But in this they have merely adjusted their figures to those of the Cotton Exchange and the Agricultural Bureau, and brought themselves within the range of 6,250,000 to 6,500,000, which for weeks past has been a popular estimate. The curious part of the business is (and one which will diminish the authority of Messrs. Neill's estimates in future) that while the Bureau and Cotton Exchange could give 6,400,000 a month ago, Messrs. Neill should start after these two authorities with 6,600,000 to 6,800,000 on the 16th, followed one week later by 6,500,000 to 6,700,000, and now by 6,300,000 to 6,500,000, with a leaning towards 6,300,000 !—a range of 6,300,000 to 6,800,000 within a period of twenty-three days. Now, if the crop was 6,700,000 on November 16th, it is so still, and if it is right to estimate it at 6,400,000 or under to-day, it was wrong to estimate it at 6,600,000 to 6,800,000 three weeks ago. Nothing whatever has happened to justify such a reduction as that published by Messrs. Neill, unless their original estimate was a mistake. The circumstances of the 1880-81 crop were very similar to those of the present crop. The opening estimates (including that of Messrs. Neill) started at 6,500,000 to 6,600,000 ; but early in December Messrs. Neill reduced their estimate to between 6,000,000 and 6,100,000 (some authorities going as low as 5,800,000) ; but the crop reached 6,589,000, and Messrs. Neill claimed to have been correct all the time ! Who is to say that a similar experience will not be witnessed this season ? Curiously enough the weather in December, 1880, was very similar to that at present existing in the South. People then thought that the crop was ended, and that the yield would not reach 6,000,000 bales. What the weather in the South is at present may be gathered from the following cables :—"Charlotte, North Carolina—Heavy snow ; no receipts for three days." "Rome, Georgia—Two feet deep in snow ; business entirely suspended." "Montgomery, Alabama—Heavy rain and snowstorms interfere with business." But neither rain nor snow diminishes the size of the crop—they merely injure the quality. They retard the movement of the crop, and we may witness a temporary falling-off in the Receipts at the ports, but nothing more.

As to the probable future course of prices, a pause would not be at all surprising after a rise of 5-16d. per lb., especially, as already pointed out, as the advance has brought quotations up to 5¼d. against a generally anticipated 4¾d. to 4¼d. Caution is the more necessary as the recent rise is due chiefly to the operations of outside speculators at New York, who have come in from the Stock and Produce Exchanges. There is nothing absolutely dangerous about present prices, but spinners, having this week taken 87,630 bales in addition to their previous heavy supplies, are in a fairly independent position, and the unexpected is more likely to be against than in favour of the market. A few weeks ago the most sanguine bull did not venture to hope for more than 5½d, but August delivery is already verging on 5 7-16d, the highest price touched last season for any position Spots or otherwise. Moreover, even if the crop is only 6,400,000 bales, there are still at least 3,200,000 bales to be sold by America. Then, the Indian crop promises to be larger than was once thought likely. The Egyptian receipts are small, but the reduction is due to the paucity of water in the Canal, and this will be remedied next week or the week after. Finally, it is said that Brazilian supplies are going to be almost double what they were last season. We merely point these matters out because of the inflammatory condition of the market. Trade is in a sound condition, and prices may go higher, but, as a matter of fact, Yarns and Cloth have not responded to the rise in Cotton, and until they do, the more Cotton people buy the worse it will be for the buyers—at least judging from former experience.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain S. Bason, arrived in Bombay from Hongkong, (Dec. 10) on Thursday evening. She has brought a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Dr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Lang, and 53 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

29TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.Khalif	..	A. Nash	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Roumania	2207	J. Haris	B	W. & A.Graham & Co.
,, Hulara	1344	D. Campbell	C	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Nizam	1606	R W.Hazelwood	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Rohilla	2251	W. Barret	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Suez	1407	F. Morris	E	Wallace & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	G. Gordon	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. McDonald.	1796	W. Miller	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Amana	2131	J. Thwaite	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lady Armstrong	1343	W. Abbott	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Dago	1239	R. McGregor	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Accomac	...	.....	O	.....
,, Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
29	Khandalla (s)	Dougherty	Calcutta.
	Khiva (s)	Bason	Hongkong, Dec. 10.

The following vessel commenced loading yesterday :—Steamer Lilbura Tower, for Genoa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

Mackenzie, Lt., Bo., 2nd Stafford ; to rejoin, from Poona.
Ansley, Lt., Mad., Staff Corps, en route to England.

DECEMBER 29.

Spurrel, Lt., Bl., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, from Muttra.
Watts, Lt., Bl., 2nd Yorkshire, on leave, from Mooltan.
Budd, Col, Mad, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Coorg.
Amesbury, Brig Surg, Bl, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Roorkie.
Brown, Lt, Bl, 4th Goorkhas, en route to England, from Bakloh.
Bathen, Major, Bl., A P Deptt., en route to England.
Browning, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.
Pollard, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloucester, on leave, from Mhow

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 28.

Gardiner, Lt., Bo., R.A., on leave, to Poona.
Buchanan, Lt., Mad., R. M. L. I., on duty, to Secundrabad.
Plowden, Lt-Col., M. S. C., on duty, Cent Prov.
Wilmot, Lt., Bl., 18th Bl. Lancers, on duty, to Jhelum.
Close, Surg.-Major, Bo., Med-Staff, on duty, to Deolalee

DECEMBER 29.

Pringle, Lt., Mad., R. A., to rejoin, to Trimulgherry.
Prior, Lt., Bl., 13th Bl. I., to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Rayment, V. Surg., Bl., A. V. D., on duty, to Sitarampur.
Willoughby., Lt., Bl., 2nd B. C., to rejoin, to Saugor.
Sandsmith, Lt, Bo., 8th B. I., from leave, to Rajkot.
Hogg, Lt. Col., Bo., Poona Horse, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 30, 1886.

1. "A" Company team is reminded that there will be practice on Tuesday the 4th, and competition on Friday the 7th proximo, for the Bayley Shield.

2. The annual report is now ready for issue, and Officers Commanding Companies are requested to inform Head-Quarters what number is required for their companies.

3. The Special Train for conveyance of Volunteers to Coorla and Ghat Cooper for the Field-day will leave Bori Bunder at 5 a.m., Bombay time, on Friday, calling at Byculla, Chinchpoogli, etc. en route, returning from Ghat Cooper at 12 noon, Bombay time. Uniform red, white or Khaki. Pouches are to be examined before and after parade. The signalling party of D Company will be divided between the forces. 3 stations only are required with each. Chota Hazri will be provided at Coorla and Ghat Cooper. 3 buglers are required. The following amended distribution is published :—Northern force A, B, C Companies and I and M Companies Cadets under Major Wyer. Southern force D, E, F Companies and remainder of Cadets under the Adjutant.

4. Sergt. Boylett, D Company, is appointed Armourer Sergeant from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

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DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot neglect to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VALLES—December 29, at Chowpatty, Assistant Surgeon D. B. Valles, aged 39 years and 7 months. Funeral takes place to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m., at his residence Dadur. His remains will be interred in the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadur.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KINDERSLEY—December 22, at Gotacamund, the wife of Edward R Kindersley, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COLLINS—December 9, at Prome, Walter Tinsley, son of Conductor W Collins, Commissariat Department, aged 19 years 2 months and 11 days of fever.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1886.

THE military authorities in India are giving practical evidence of their appreciation of the place of cavalry in modern warfare. During next month some cavalry manœuvres on a small scale will take place at Mhow, and at Sibi General Luck will shortly superintend the manœuvres of a brigade of cavalry consisting of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Bombay Regiments. There is no doubt as to the importance of getting cavalry to learn to work together, and of accustoming them to take part in extended movements. This of course can only be accomplished by the bringing together of regiments for the sake of combined manœuvres. It was rather common some years ago to hear it said that the introduction of rapid firing of long range arms of precision had done away with the utility of cavalry in modern war, and that its importance as an arm had in consequence very much decreased. The campaign of 1866, from the use—or rather from the want of use—that was made of cavalry seemed rather to bear out this idea. During that short campaign the cavalry divisions were always in rear, and the enormous advantage which might have ensued from the proper use of this arm was thrown away. Fortunately there were men in the Prussian army who saw this, and the lesson then learnt was found of practical value in the Franco-Prussian war. In the first stage of this war certainly the cavalry played no great part, for certain reasons into which it is needless to enter here. But in the advance on the Moselle the true value of it was shown, and it was worked to the utmost. Thrown forward to a great distance from the advancing army, the cavalry covered its onward progress, secured it quiet—which of all things is the most important when troops are marching—and obtained accurate information of the movements of the enemy, driving back their advanced troops. The Prussian Cavalry on this occasion had every advantage, as the French Cavalry were badly organized, badly equipped, and badly drilled, and were thoroughly worsted. We may fairly anticipate, however, that in the event of a campaign between any two great European Powers there will be a series of general engagements between the Cavalry, and Cavalry alone, of the opposing forces, while the main bodies of the approaching armies are from forty to fifty miles distant from each other. This must be so if both sides use this arm so as to get the best work out of it. Immediately on an army taking the field the Cavalry in very large force will be thrown some two days' march in advance, and they will find their *role* is not to reconnoitre but to fight. The enemy's Cavalry must be prevented breaking through the screen to obtain information, and on the other hand every endeavour must be made to drive back and break through the opposing force. This will lead to a series of actions, many of course minor ones, but some with very considerable bodies engaged, and success or otherwise in these engagements may have a very great effect on the subsequent operations and their results. Not only too in the advance opposed only to Cavalry is Cavalry valuable. In a general action the proper and judicious management of the cavalry, not recklessly exposing it and not needlessly screening it, will secure considerable advantage. Attacking Infantry strongly threatened on a flank by well handled Cavalry must be to a certain extent checked, giving time to the defenders to bring up reinforcements, or if advisable to retire to a more secure position, or to inflict a crushing loss on the attacking force, possibly altering its formation in part to meet the threatening Cavalry. There is no arm which requires such rapidity of thought and judgment to command well. The eye, the mind, and the voice must on many occasions be nearly simultaneous in their action, and this, of course, can only be obtained by very considerable practice, and it is precisely in moving about anything more than a regiment that our senior Cavalry officers are, through no fault of their own, deficient. We may justly consider that in equipment, horses, riding, and men, our Cavalry, both European and Native, is second to none. Of course our native regiments are essentially light regiments, especially as regards their horses, when compared with the English regiments and those of continental nations, other than the Cossacks of Russia. But we have undoubtedly a magnificent Cavalry force, though not trained as it ought to be. With the regimental drill we have little to complain of. Some corps of course are a great deal better than others in this respect, as must be the case in any army, but probably in brigade drill there is a falling off, and in large and extensive movements, with a considerable force of Cavalry, we cannot be good, as our regiments are very seldom brought together for this purpose ; and our generals never have a chance of working out manœuvres on a large scale. The little camp about to take place at Mhow is a step, though a very small one, in the right direction. Three regiments—the 7th Dragoon Guards, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry and a regiment of the Central India Horse, with a battery of Horse Artillery—will be brought together for some three weeks. A good many days will be devoted to purely Cavalry work, drill in brigade in division and field manœuvres, the programme ending with a combined reconnaissance by the three regiments over a very considerable extent of country, the advance lasting three days. This last should be most excellent practice ; the keeping up of the touch over the many miles of front covered, the rapid transmission of intelligence to the commander of the force, and the judicious use of the horses—all should combine to make it an interesting lesson to those concerned. It is believed that H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief will be at Mhow for a week of these manœuvres. He will see there one of the best horsed Native Cavalry regiments in India, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, who also can show a fine record of war service. The Central India Horse too is a crack corps, and has always been noted for smartness and efficiency. It will be a good day for the Military world out here when many more than three regiments can meet together for annual manœuvres. The present system of splitting up our army into numerous small garrisons must of course militate very materially against anything of the kind, but this may some day be remedied. Military writers have urged again and again that the *raison d'être* of numerous small garrisons has long since passed away. The true road to efficiency in the field is concentration in garrison. Let our generals have a chance of handling men in peace as they must do in case of war. How many generals are there in India at this moment who have ever controlled, even on a parade ground, the movements of 6,000 men of all arms, or even of half that number ? Hardly one, we should say. However, we must hope that time will mend this most striking defect in our military system.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY'S suspension in the Governorship of Mauritius shows how wrong people were when they interpreted the despatch of Mr. Clifford Lloyd to the Seychelles as honourable banishment, and as pronouncing that in the quarrel between the Governor and the Colonial Secretary the Secretary of State deemed the former to be in the right. Suspension, however, is not condemnation, and we should be sorry to pass judgment even now upon Sir John Pope Hennessy except on the charge of being a man hopelessly unable to get on with the people about him. At one stage in his career this was, as it often is, helpful to him. Members of Parliament who make themselves *de trop* for their party are not led to the Tarpeian Rock ; they are made judges of county courts, governors of Colonies, and so on—of colonies, sometimes, whose distance and salubrity are in inverse ratio with the amount of Christian grace which the favoured postulant has displayed. Had Sydney Smith, instead of Mr. Disraeli, had the governorship of Labuan in his gift he would in sending Mr. Pope Hennessy there in 1867 have found it appropriate to urge him, as the atrabiliar missionary was urged, not to disagree with the cannibals who might eat him, for it was his fatal inability to agree with anybody with whom he ought to be on good terms that led the Conservative Government of that day to make a Colonial Governor of him. In the Windward Islands and in Hongkong it was the same as it has been at the Mauritius—the Governor always found some one to quarrel with, though he often quarrelled in asserting a principle to which he was conscientiously attached. It is just possible that the West India planters and the Hongkong merchants, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd and the rest of Sir John Pope Hennessy's opponents at the Mauritius, have been wrong and that he has been right. He is doubtless prepared with good reasons why we should think so. On that question, however, judgment may fairly be suspended for the moment. All that ought to be said about the Governor of Mauritius is that he would not take the first prize in a competition in exercises of tact, good temper, and the pleasant virtues generally.

THE joint telegram which the Agents-General of the Australian Colonies have sent from London to their respective Governments on the subject of the Imperial Institute finally closes the door to any expectation that the scheme might after all be divorced from South Kensington. The foundation stone (the Agents-General tell their Governments) is to be laid there next year, nothing being now said about the wonderful site between Westminster and Whitehall which turned out on inquiry to be available only at a price which might have reached a million and a quarter, but which certainly would not be less than three quarters of a million. We have yet to see how the amended scheme will take in England and in the Colonies. English manufacturers have possibly been conciliated by the promise that half the space in the building shall be given up to the United Kingdom, but the liberality of the City, if we mistake not, will be not a little checked by the fact that the institution will be far away from the business part of London. The London Chamber of Commerce has been talking about getting up a commercial museum of its own, after the pattern of the German museum and this scheme may compete seriously with the Kensington scheme. On the other hand, it has been confidently stated that the Australian colonies will button up their pockets against a scheme which will give the whole of the Colonies only a quarter or at most a third of the space in the building. They intended, it has been said, to make a present of the whole concern—excepting the site—to the British nation if the British nation at home would kindly waive its claim to have part or lot in it. As to India's share in the enterprise, it is stated that India is to share—scarcely on a basis of equality—with the Colonies in that portion of the building which is not allotted to the United Kingdom. If it is worth while for India to take any part in the enterprise it will be of some advantage to her that according to the scheme she may control her own section, and take a proportionate share in the general management.

MONSIGNOR AGLIARDI, the Apostolic Delegate for India, left Rome for Ceylon on the 13th instant, and arrived in the island yesterday. His Excellency will proceed thence to Cochin and Bangaloro, and at the latter place will hold under his presidency a Council of all the Bishops of Southern India on the 25th January, on which day the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in India will be proclaimed. It is probable he will be in Bombay about the middle of February, when the three new Portuguese Bishops are also expected from Portugal.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE last two meets of these hounds have been held at Parla and Santa Cruz. The former on Christmas Day, when only a small field turned out, owing to the absence of so many members of the Hunt from Bombay. The weather was fairly favourable, but the jacks appear to have deserted their former favourite stronghold at Chuckla covert, which was perseveringly drawn by the Master without any result. A move was then made in the direction of Kaleena, and *en route* the hounds viewed a jack in the open, which gave us a burst which was very sweet whilst it lasted, but unfortunately, like most sweet things, the run was very short, as the pack rolled Master Jack over after a spin of about half a mile. As the morning was still young, and we had all the day before us until dinner time, the Master trotted the pack off to Andheri, and, the coverts there being all drawn blank, went on to Powi. By the time we got there, however, the sun was getting hot, and the hounds were unable to do more than acknowledge a stale line now and then, and, as nothing came of it, we had to find our way home.

The meet at Santa Cruz yesterday morning resulted in sport of a very different character. The morning was very cold, but there was no wind and plenty of dew. The master courteously waited for those who came out from Bombay by train, which added four or five to the field, who met them in the open near the Rifle Butts, and shortly after their arrival the pack was trotted off in the direction of the melon ground, on the confines of which they soon hit upon the line of a jackal. When the hounds settled down to the line, we had to gallop our hardest to keep up with them, and, as the jack was apparently heading straight for Chuckla, those who know the country will realize that our line did not lay in smooth places, but on the contrary over some of the roughest ground in the country. The pace was evidently too hot for the jackal, as about half-way across he turned to the right towards Kaleena tank, but was headed in the vegetable gardens, and, twisting short round, was run into by the pack.

After breathing the hounds for a few minutes the Master made a move towards Chuckla covert, and in the long grass at the foot of Chuckla Hill the pack gave tongue and started off at a pace that gave some of us some trouble to keep up with. A temporary check, however, gave stragglers the chance which they wanted to get on even terms with the rest of the field, but the hounds were not long at fault, as two of them soon opened to a line on the far side of a thick cactus hedge, and the whole pack were soon again in full chorus, and took us at a rattling pace over a very pretty piece of hunting country with plenty of nice little hedges and banks, without the ghost of a check, across the Andheri Vehar road, and away to the Marole tank. The pace was very good, too good for most of us, as for a time the hounds ran pretty well away from the field, and on coming out in the open after passing the ruined Church at Marole, we viewed them on the rising ground to the left. The jack was evidently too much done to face the steep hills where the caves are, but skirted along their base, as shown by the line which the hounds were running. Hopes were entertained that he might again make for the open, but this was not to be, for, although evidently a good plucked 'un, he had to give into his pursuers about half a mile beyond the Marole caves, where he was broken up among the rocks on the side of the hills, after a first-rate run of about thirty-five minutes, with only one very slight check.

No one could have wished for a better morning, and those who, besides being lovers of the "sport of kings," are also lovers of Nature, had a treat on the way home ; the view across the Marole valley in the early morning sunshine with the Vehar back-water in the distance was a sight for 'sair een.'

The next meet is on Saturday (New Year's day) at Parla, when it is hoped that a good field will turn out, and have as good sport as we had yesterday. As Parla is some distance from Bandora station, it will hardly be safe for Bombay residents to rely upon the early morning train to bring them out in time for the meet.

THE CEYLON TEAM IN BOMBAY.

THE match between the Ceylon team and the Parsees played on the Esplanade yesterday was essentially a bowler's game. The three trundlers put in the field by the latter team fairly puzzled the visitors. A glance at the analyses of bowling will show at once what a tough thing the bowling on the Parsee side was. Billimoria's show of nine runs in thirteen overs with eight maidens and four wickets was by no means a poor one. And his companions who handled the leather displayed equally good acquirements in the bowling line. The visitors were no doubt surprised with what they met with. Their general play yesterday was, we think, hardly as good as that shown in the match with the Gymkhana on Tuesday. But the luck was not with them. At present the state of the scores stand in favour of their opponents who beat them in the first innings by nineteen runs. Only two of the men playing in the Parsee team have been to England last cricket season, Messrs. Banajee and Major, the others being drafts from the various cricket clubs.

Winning the toss Ceylon sent in Fairlie and Hadow as their representatives. The bowling was entrusted to A. K. Bharoocha and M. D. Malligaum. After an uneventful career at the wickets, lasting about fifteen minutes, during which time he compiled 10, Hadow was given out l. b. w. to Bharoocha (1-16). Stephens replaced Hadow. Bharoocha's bowling appeared to be difficult to handle by both batsmen, and no runs were registered off him. Eight maidens were thus trundled down. The first ball Stephens received from the underhand bowler Malligaum clean bowled him (2-25). A change of bowling was made, Billimoria going on instead of Malligaum. Vanderspar secured a single off Bharoocha, and broke his singular long run of maidens. Nine being recorded against the latter during eleven overs, with one wicket and one run. Vanderspar played one from Bharoocha into his wicket, and had to retire with 5 to his credit and the score at 33 (3-33). Mackenzie occupied the vacancy, but put up the third ball he received into the hands of mid-on. The out-look so far seemed very gloomy for the Europeans, four good wickets having fallen for a paltry 34. Fairlie had Shand for a partner, and the latter immediately opened his score with a single off Bharoocha. But shortly after playing forward to a bumper from Bharoocha, he slip-cut into the hands of Ayrton at slip (5-37). Walker was the next man in and at once broke his cypher with a hit off Bharoocha to leg for a single. Fairlie cut Billimoria for four through the slips the first ball of the next over, but hastily smacking at a high one from the same bowler, a little later the player sent it straight into the hands of mid-on (6-47). Fairlie had contributed 17 to the score after an hour and a half play at the wickets. Denison now associated with his captain, but brought no luck with him, as the latter was caught in the slips off a nasty ball, which had bumped as high as his head. Only four runs were credited to the captain of the visitors (7-48). The wretched state of the ground was painfully apparent at this stage of play, the balls going most erratic and bumping fearfully. Alston had barely resumed the willow at the wicket left vacant by his captain when a ball from Billimoria cut off his bat into his stumps (8-48). Denison, who had Fort for a partner, now opened his score with a triplet off Bharoocha. The same bowler gave Denison another chance, and he promptly placed the ball to leg securing a beautiful six. Giving way to temptation he, however, slogged a bumper which was well held by the fielder at mid-on (9-58). The last wicket Taylor suffered the fate of his companions, and the first ball he was served with brought his stumps down (10-58). The visitors scored 58 after a two hours' innings, but the game was assuredly a bowler's one, with a bumpy ground in their favour.

A few minutes after one the Parsees sent in their players. Soortee and Gagrat, Shand and Denison doing the trundling. Gagrat drew blood immediately by cutting Shand for three, and in the next over he secured a couple off Denison. Soortee opened his account soon after by snicking Shand for a single and followed this up with a quartette to leg off Denison. Gagrat's account was settled by the next over, Shand bowling him clean (1-14). S. B. Doctor succeeded to the wicket. Soortee added to his score a four snicked from Shand, and then scored a triplet off Denison, sending 20 upon the telegraph board.

Shortly after play was resumed after tiffin Doctor was caught by Alston behind the wicket (2-24). Major, the captain of the Parsees, filled the vacant wicket amidst the applause of his countrymen who watched the game in crowds. The captain at once opened his account with a single off Denison. But the next over was given out leg before to Shand (3-27). Ayrton followed on and at once opened his score with a four from a leg hit off Shand ; this brought 30 up. He followed this up with a beautiful leg hit off Shand again. The same player scored a triplet off a pretty drive of one off Denison's. Revenge followed, however, and Soortee's sticks fell to a straight one from Denison (4-45). Dubash succeeded to the vacated wicket and with his appearance Vanderspar took the leather from Shand. Ayrton was given out l. b. w. to the new bowler when he had given his fourth ball. The retiring player had compiled, 16 all hard hits (5-45). Mehta now mated with Dubash ; but their companionship did not last long, for after bringing up the score to 57 the former was caught in the slips by Fairlie off Vanderspar (6.57). Walker came on now with his underhand lobs, but Dubash sent his first ball to deep leg, and his companion treated the next in the same way. Billimoria however succumbed to a bailer from Vanderspar, and retired seventh wicket with the score at 61. Bharoocha occupied the vacancy, but had to retire very shortly after being clean bowled by Walker with one of his tempting slows (8-62). Mallegaum who had replaced Bharoocha had to retire soon after being clean bowled by Vanderspar (9-67). Banajee, the last man, went on at about 4 p.m. Denison now relieved Walker with the leather and his first ball Dubash drove into the hands of Fort at deep field (10-77). At a quarter-past-four the Ceylon batsmen, Hadow and Fairlie, were in their places resisting the attack of Bharoocha and Billimoria. For a nearly fifteen minutes play was very steady, the batsmen contenting themselves with just keeping up their wickets. In playing back to one from Bharoocha Hadow got in front of his sticks, and was given out leg before for the second time (1-2). Vanderspar went on and opened his account soon after with a three off Bharoocha to leg. Fairlie snicked four from the same bowler. Billimoria had by this time trundled down six consecutive maidens, the players finding it too dangerous to open their shoulders to him. Vanderspar, however, hit him to leg for a single, thus spoiling this run. This player followed up with a trinity from a drive to long field off Bharoocha. Ayrton in the slips then smartly caught Fairlie, prematurely closing a promising career (2-13). Fort was disposed of in the same way when he had been a short while at the wickets (3-15). Mackenzie was next man in. Twenty showed up with a three booked to Vanderspar off Billimoria. Mackenzie then opened his account with a brace off Billimoria to leg. Four was shortly after credited to Vanderspar for a pretty drive to the deep field, and a similar number was again booked to him for a like stroke. A third quartette was registered to the same player off Bharoocha. Mackenzie was alike fortunate and drew Mallegaum, who came on in the room of Billimoria, for a fourth quartette, scoring in four successive balls sixteen runs. When time was called the score stood at 35 with seven wickets to fall.

The following are the correct scores and bowling analyses :—

CEYLON.

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
F. A. Fairlie, c Major, b Billimoria	17	c Ayrton, b Bharoocha	5	
P. Hadow, l b w Bharoocha	10	l b w Bharoocha	1	
F. Stephens, b Mallegaum	0			
G. Vanderspar, b Bharoocha	5	not out	17	
F. F. Mackenzie, c Bharoocha, b Billimoria	0	not out	10	
A. Walker, c Major, b Billimoria	4			
F. L. Shand, c Ayrton, b Bharoocha	0			
A. J. Denison, c Dubash, b Bharoocha	10			
G. H. Alston, b Billimoria	0			
T. G. Fort, not out	0	Ayrton, b Bharoocha	2	
G. W. Taylor, b Bharoocha	0			
Extras	11			
Total	58	Total	35	

PARSEES.

	1ST INNINGS.
M. M. Soortee, b

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT SNOWSTORM AND GALE.

LONDON, Dec. 28, Morning.

Owing to an unparalleled snowstorm and tremendous gale which prevailed on Sunday night the cable traffic with the Continent has been completely stopped until to-day.

Telegraphic and railway communication throughout Great Britain have also been interrupted, and most of the railways are still blocked with snow.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.

Sir John Pope Hennessy has been suspended as Governor of Mauritius.

FURTHER SUCCESSES IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Dec. 24.

On the 24th Hla Oo's gang, with 55 Bohs and 165 dacoits have surrendered, 172 firearms being captured and a quantity of other weapons.

Reports from Kendat say that Wunthow and Sawbosh is inciting people to resistance and proposing to assume regal style himself.

News from the Ruby Mines column camp at Tuyyank of the same date says that General Stewart found the enemy strongly intrenched in two positions in the gorge. Colonel Skene dislodged them, and the enemy retired firing. The jungle is indescribably thick and the mountains in places inaccessible. At night the thermometer registered six degs. of frost at Pyaing station, at a height 5,300 feet from Myingyan. The rebel Toke Kyaw is reported entrenched in the Sedo district. Preparations are being made to attack him. Lieut. Williams and a party of mounted infantry near Wundwin has surprised and captured Boh Thoo and 40 men.

From Minbu it is announced that Boh Shoay's whereabouts is uncertain.

There was some fighting at Pilanjaw on the 20th. Boh Thathoo with 400 men was reported near Sidotia Dak, between Paeng and Napeh. They were attacked on the 25th, two horses were killed and one sowar wounded. The Deputy Commissioner of Yen reports that Bohs Pebu and Tha Oung offer to surrender with arms and followers, the paddy crops having failed and the people being distressed the latter are eagerly taking road work.

The column gone to the Shans States is not returning to Mandalay, but will rendezvous in Toungboo or Rangoon for the return to India.

From Pagan on the 25th it was reported that Lieutenant Armytage near Mitchee attacked Boh Nayway's force, killed six and took 14 men prisoners and two elephants.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

The 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry under Colonel FitzGerald attacked Hla Oo's camp on the 21st inst. Three rebels were killed, and a large quantity of arms taken. The pursuit was continued to Chindwin and along the bank to Moo. Many Bohs and branded dacoits were captured. Hla Oo has gone south with only about ten followers.

Colonel Carey has received his C.B.; the omission of his name from the original list is attributable to a telegraphic mistake.

Sir Frederick Roberts paid a State visit to the Buddhist Archbishop to-day. He was accompanied by two of the Generals and all the officers at Mandalay, and was escorted by two troops of the Bengal Cavalry.

Boh Shoay has fled to the mountains between Arracan and Upper Burma, where further pursuit is impossible. Military and police posts are being established at Boh Shoay's late strongholds.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

A serious affair is reported from Kyoupyaw, in the Bassein District. A large number of dacoits, awaiting trial, were confined in a cage at the police thana, and, when food was being taken to them, they seized the opportunity of the door being open to make a dash for liberty. Fourteen made their escape, carrying off seven Sniders, four muskets and some ammunition. The guard consisted of six Burmans and 15 natives of India. Only two were on duty; where the remainder were is not yet known. Full particulars have not been yet received, but nothing is mentioned about any one having been hurt.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Congress sat at 7 o'clock this morning at the Town Hall and discussed and passed five more resolutions:—

Fifth,—That in the opinion of the Congress the time has now arrived when the system of trial by jury may be safely extended to many parts of the country, where it is not at present in force.

Sixth,—That the innovation made in 1872 in trial by jury depriving the verdicts of juries of all finality has proved injurious to the country; and that the powers then for the first time vested in Sessions Judges and High Courts of setting aside verdicts of acquittal should be withdrawn.

Seventh,—That provision, similar to that contained in the Summary Jurisdiction Act, England, whereby the accused in serious cases have the option of demanding committal to the Sessions Court, be introduced into the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, enabling the accused to demand that they be committed to the Sessions in warrant cases instead of being tried by a Magistrate.

Eighth,—That the Congress record their expression of universal conviction that a complete separation of executive and judicial functions has become an urgent necessity, and that it behoves Government to effect this separation without further delay.

Ninth,—That in view of the unsettled state of public affairs in Europe and the immense assistance that the people of this country, if duly prepared therefor, is capable of rendering Great Britain in the event of serious complications arising, the Congress earnestly appeal to Government to authorise the system of volunteering (under prescribed rules and restrictions) for Indian inhabitants of this country, such as may qualify them to support Government effectively in any crisis.

The Congress sits for the last time to-morrow.

THE KATHIAWAR PRINCES AT CRICKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 29.

A cricket match was played here yesterday between teams representing the Rajkumar College and the Wudhwan Talukdari Girassia School. The latter were victorious by 126 runs.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 29.

Their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and party proceed to Khandalla to-morrow to visit the Karli Caves. They will be accompanied by a police escort and will open the Sky Races.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Thames, with the English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH. Dec. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo on the morning of the 26th inst.

PORT SAID, Dec. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 26th inst.

SUEZ, Dec. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Dec. 27.—Teheran route interrupted between Emden and London.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 28.

10 p.m.	71·4

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

6 a.m.	69·5
10 a.m.	73·8
2 p.m.	78·4
4 p.m.	78·3

It is stated that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, will pay a visit to Ahmednugger on the 7th proximo, and that the Municipality of that City will present him with an address of welcome.

MEDANKARA THERO, a Buddhist priest of Ceylon has been imported for the special purpose of taking part in the opening ceremonies of the Adyar Library. He belongs to the Ramanna Nikaya, the strictest sub-division of the Amarapoora sect, and is a very eloquent and enthusiastic preacher. Sarana Tissa, a junior priest, accompanies him. Since their arrival in Madras there have been long conversations between them and Sanscrit-knowing Hindus, the former using the Pali, the latter the Sanscrit, to express their ideas. Rustomjee Kershaspji Modi, a Parsee priest, and a party of four Parsee gentlemen have also arrived from Bombay. He will recite appropriate prayers from the Zend Avesta to avert evil influences and invoke divine blessings upon the library; the sacred fire of burning sandalwood will be carried in procession, rice and pomegranate seeds scattered, and Zend and Pehlevi verses, composed for the occasion, will be read.

A CURIOUS story of a diamond was told at the meeting of the shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company held recently in London. The chairman (Mr. G. Batten) in referring to the prospects of exporting the Golconda district for diamonds informed the shareholders that a few days before a gentleman, who was a partner in a leading house in Madras, called upon him and said that a curious thing had occurred to him. A short time ago some natives called upon him, and brought a rough diamond, for which they asked 5,000 rupees. The gentleman could not buy a pig in a poke, but offered to send it to England to take the opinion of some experts upon it. This did not suit the natives, who went away and never reappeared. Later on he heard another gentleman had bought the rough diamond, which was now in England, in the Safe Deposit Company's premises, and the gentleman who owned it was asking £300,000 for it.

SIR ARTHUR BLYTH, Agent-General for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government of that colony, dated the 7th inst.:—"There are over 5,000 people at the Teetulpa diggings; reports generally favourable; largest nugget found, thirty ounces. The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank bought 1,200 ounces during the last fortnight; no record of other purchases. Teetulpa is 211 miles north of Adelaide, and within twenty miles of the Adelaide and Silverton Railway."

"ATLAS" asks:—"Why does *Truth* persistently spread unfounded reports about Lord Dufferin's health? They to a certain degree may alarm his many friends in England, but can accomplish no other end. That Lord Dufferin has had an occasional touch of Indian fever we all know. So have all his staff. What Indian official with similar duties has escaped, especially when his first acquaintance with the climate has been made late in life? No man, however, could be in 'a very unsatisfactory state of health' who is able to accomplish, day after day, the long journeys, with their concomitants of fatiguing receptions and speeches, involved in such a tour of visits to the native princes as Lord Dufferin is now making. As a matter of fact, no climate of the many he has experienced has suited Lord Dufferin better than that of India. No Viceroy has worked harder or more conscientiously, but so far his Excellency's health has stood the strain well. Lord Dufferin's energy is not confined to his council-room, and the keenness with which he enjoys the sporting interludes of his visits to the princes, to say nothing of the tennis and riding of every-day life, is a palpable disproof of the reports so sedulously circulated for some purpose of other."

LORD BRASSEY, writing from Gibraltar says:—"I ask for a small space in your columns in the hope that a note of warning sounded from under the shadow of the noble Rock of Gibraltar may command a hearing. From the Treaty of Utrecht downwards we have held Gibraltar, we have expended untold millions on its fortifications and armaments, we maintain a garrison of 6,000 men for its defence as an essential strategical base for naval operations and for the support of our commerce. Occupying a position of such importance, Gibraltar should be something more than a mere coaling station. The means of repairing ships should certainly be provided. History repeats itself, and, as the gravest maritime conflicts of the past were fought in this vicinity, so it might be in the future. With the new weapons, the ram and the torpedo, the injuries received will be of a nature especially requiring a dock for the purposes of repair. It is difficult to picture a spectacle more humiliating than that of a British squadron returning to Gibraltar after some hard fought victory and compelled to send its injured ships on the beach to avoid sinking. A sum not exceeding one-tenth of the annual expenditure now incurred at Gibraltar would probably be sufficient to secure the prompt completion of a most necessary public work."

A RETURN has recently been issued from the War Office, showing the expenditure incurred on ordnance and small arms experiments since January 1870. The total amount so expended from 1870 to the present time has been £227,799, of which the largest item (£41,314) was expended in 1882-83. The amount expended during 1885-86 was £28,271, as compared with £17,571 in the previous year. The greater part of the total was incurred on ordnance experiments, the items being—ordnance, £218,126; and small arms, £9,671.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in Italy towards erecting in one of the principal towns an electrical crematorium. In this edifice the bodies will be instantly consumed by means of an intense heat caused by electricity. Various Europeans cremation societies are reported to have despatched representatives to Italy to make inquiries as to the feasibility of the scheme, which it is expected will, if successful, very soon replace the more elaborate methods now generally adopted. Partisans of cremation are sanguine that the introduction of electricity would instantly remove the objections held by many European States against the burning of bodies.

THE Fenian Brotherhood have published a statement denouncing O'Donovan Rossa as a traitor and a dishonest man, and saying that he has been expelled for those reasons. They say that he holds money belonging to the Brotherhood which he refuses to surrender, and that an investigation conducted by a committee of five, four of whom were his friends, resulted in a unanimous report that he is guilty of fraud, treachery, treason, persistent violation of the constitution in financial matters, and gross indiscretion. The Brotherhood unanimously adopted the report, and expelled Rossa. This finally disposes of him. Henceforth his utterances and acts will not be of the slightest importance to anybody.

SIR GRAHAM BERRY, Agent-General for Victoria, writes to the home papers announcing the receipt of a telegram from the Victorian Government informing him of the decision to hold an Exhibition in Melbourne in March, 1888, in honour of the Australian Centenary. It is the intention of the Government to invite the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit the Colony on the occasion. The proposed Exhibition has been approved by the Victoria Legislature, and funds have been appropriated for the purpose. The Press of Victoria and New South Wales supports the proposal, and it is expected to prove a fitting close to the Centennial celebration commenced in Sydney. This union of the two leading Colonies of Australia in thus celebrating the close of the first hundred years of settlement may foreshadow a closer union than hitherto has been found practicable.

AN American firm of speculators in prima-donnas—if one may be allowed to put it so—has lost Mdme. Marie Roze in a fog. A brisk bidding for the famous singer was going on some time ago between Messrs. Pond and Allen of New York and Mr. Carl Rosa. The Americans outbid Mr. Rosa, and a stipulation was made that she should engage with them for the coming season if they deposited £5,000 before twelve o'clock on the 30th of November. Twelve o'clock struck, and there were no signs of the Americans. Mr. Rosa at once claimed and obtained a new contract with Mdme. Roze. Hardly was the ink dry on the paper when a telegram arrived from Messrs. Pond and Allen. It stated that they had been detained at sea by a fog, but were now ready to deposit the money. Mr. Rosa had been too quick for them, however.

THE general annual return of the British Army for the year 1885 has been lately published, and it contains some interesting facts relating to the physique of the troops. For this purpose the standard height of the soldier is taken as 5 ft. 7 in., and his chest measurement as 37 in. Tables are given showing the number of men per 1,000 whose height and chest measurement fall on one side or the other of these figures; and it appears that the tendency is decidedly retrograde. Thus, in 1880, for every 1,000 men, 398 were below the average height, and 602 above; so, also, 562 were below the average chest measurement, and 438 above. For the year current these figures have now become 473 and 527 for height, and 638 and 362 for chest-measurement. Part of this serious falling off may be accounted for by the fact that in April, 1883, authority was given to enlist recruits of a slightly lower standard of height and chest measurement. But even with this explanation the statistics are far from satisfactory.

AN awful tragedy is reported from Knox County, Kentucky. A farmer, named Poe, with his wife, five children, and two young lady visitors lived some thirty yards from a house occupied by a couple named Worm and their son, aged ten years. The Worms being somewhat disreputable in their habits Poe forbade his family to hold any communication with them. This so enraged the Worms that the man and his wife conceived the horrible revenge of murdering the entire family. They waited until Farmer Poe was away on business, and then proceeded to carry out their fiendish designs. The crime was witnessed by their own son, who has given full information to the authorities. He says he followed his parents and watched them go into the room where the Poe family and visitors, all females, were sleeping. His father, with a razor, cut the throat of each from ear to ear, while his mother picked the bodies up, placed them in the middle of the floor and piled the contents of two beds on them. The murderers then set fire to the pile, and the baby, who had been overlooked, ran about screaming until suffocated.

To the report of the Campbell case published, we (the *Pall Mall*) are indebted for some very interesting information about the "highest families" from the point of view of those who wait upon them. To begin with, to look through keyholes and read letters left about is evidently regarded in the servant's hall as the only self-respecting course of action. "I read it"—that is, the private letter on Lady Colin Campbell's desk—and "I immediately went upstairs and looked through the keyhole," were answers given with all the proud promptitude of duty done. The reflection on this is, like master, like man; it is certain that, whatever vices may be found in the servants' hall, the germs of them will be found in the drawing-room. Still more striking is the footman's statement in his declaration, "he always knocked before entering the drawing-room"—finding it, as he implied, a necessary precaution in the "highest families." This, and other trials, must bring comfort and joy indeed to the heart of the aggressive Democrat. Whatever the people may do when their turn comes, he must exclaim, it will not be the ex-aristocrats who will be able to point the finger of scorn.

A JOINT telegram has been despatched by the representatives of the Australian Colonies to the various Colonial Governments communicating the scheme for the Imperial Institute. It states that the Prince of Wales's Committee have recently been conferring with the Agents-General of the Colonies on the subject, and have, with his Royal Highness' concurrence, remodelled the basis of the arrangements upon which the scheme for an Imperial Institute is to be carried out. The name of the building is to be "The Imperial Institute for the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India," and the foundation stone of the building is to be laid next year at South Kensington. One-half the entire space is to be devoted to the United Kingdom; the other half, which will be in no way inferior as regards position, will be reserved for the Colonies and India. Each Colony is to have control of its own section, and the Colonies and India are to have a fair share in the general management. It is also in contemplation to hold in the building from time to time exhibitions of specific industries and products. The Colonies which may contribute a lump sum towards the maintenance of the Institute will not be called upon for any further grant for administrative expenses. The despatch concludes by stating that on receipt of the approval of the Colonies, the amended scheme will be definitely adopted.

A PARIS correspondent narrates an extraordinary case of swindling, in which the tables were completely turned on a provincial money-lender. It appears that one of the tribe of *rastagneres*, as the sharp-witted practitioners of the Jingle genus are denominated, after Balzac, went to Bordeaux for the purpose of effecting a stroke of business. He passed himself off on some of the unsophisticated inhabitants of that great provincial city as the Baron de Lussac, son of the late Cora Pearl and of a certain princely personage, whose name it is needless to mention. After having amused himself by a few adventures in Bordeaux, the baron returned to Paris and deputed an accomplice of his named Schaeffer, to borrow £200 from a M. Bouffalais, a Bordeaux money-lender. Bouffalais advanced half the sum, but went with Schaeffer to Paris in order to see the pseudo baron, whom he found to be a veritable reproduction of the prince who was given out as his father. The money-lender, enchanted to make the acquaintance of so distinguished a person as the Baron de Lussac, who seemed to be the very quintessence of Parisian *pschuttisme*, parted with another £100. While awaiting the return of his capital, with interest, M. Bouffalais unburthened himself to a legal luminary, who opened his eyes a little. It seems that he had lent the first instalment of the loan to enable the false baron to pay a fine inflicted upon him for having assaulted the police. In Paris M. Bouffalais learnt from his instructor in the rudiments of law that no one is ever fined £100 for an assault on the police, the maximum penalty for such an offence being £8. The money-lender had his two debtors arrested at once, and the pair appeared before the Correctional Tribunal. The self-dubbed baron turned out to be a Prussian, and he told the judge that he had acted as a jeune premier at the London Aquarium, his real profession being that of a player. He was condemned to three months' imprisonment, and his accomplice to eighteen months.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR T. D. BAKER has been appointed to the Command of the Allahabad Division.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the move of the 6th Bombay Cavalry from Quetta to Sibi, where the 5th and 7th Bombay Cavalry will meet them, and there be encamped for Brigadier General Luck, C.B., commanding the Sind District, to carry out cavalry manœuvres in January.

THE CHINA MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In former days the arrival of the China mail steamers used to be announced by the firing of two guns. This distinction has however been long since abolished, and no one grumbles at it in these days of economy. But as the China mails now arrive and leave on Fridays merchants certainly object to their incoming China letters, which arrive early in the day, being detained, and not distributed until after the closing of the outgoing English mail. This appears to be the customary practice now. Little do the Post Office officials know to what great inconvenience the merchants are put by this unreasonable delay. They may have important business matters on which to reply to their correspondents in China by the mail closing on the same day, or there may be large remittances from China which cannot be collected, and on which they therefore lose a day's interest. I hope this letter may meet the eyes of the Postal officials who are directly responsible for the great inconvenience which at present all those interested in China trade are subjected to, and that it may cause them to take steps to remedy this complaint, as far as it lays in their power. I am sure you will agree with me that China merchants deserve better consideration at the hands of the Postal authorities; and I feel convinced, that it is only necessary for their attention to be drawn to this matter, to ensure its being promptly remedied.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 29. LETTERS.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

THE third annual dinner of the Bombay Medical Union was held, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at the rooms of the Union, Girgaum. Invitations were sent out to almost all the native medical gentlemen in Bombay. As usual all those who have passed the final examination in Medicine this year were also cordially invited and were introduced to their older confreres in the profession. About a hundred covers were laid. After dinner the usual loyal toast by her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress was given of the president, Dr. J. C. Lisboa. The health of his Excellency the Viceroy was proposed by Dr. A. P. Cama, who coupled with the toast the name of the Countess of Dufferin. Dr. L. P. do Rosario then gave the toast of his Excellency the Governor.

The president on giving the toast of the Union said:—The toast of the "Bombay Medical Union" is sure beforehand of a hearty reception. When, three years ago, the prospectus for the foundation of the Union was first started by Drs. Shroff, Master, and Jehangir Cursetjee, many entertained doubts about its success, but observing the zeal and earnestness with which it was brought before the profession, I was sanguine of its realisation, and now, gentlemen, on this the third anniversary of the establishment of the Medical Union, I congratulate you on the success that has already attended the efforts of those gentlemen and of many of you towards the foundation of this Society which promises to be productive of great benefit to our profession. This institution, which took its rise only three years ago, has already made much progress, and numbers on its roll more than half the native practitioners of Bombay, and there is reason to express the hope that many others will join the Union, and that its prosperity will thereby be thoroughly established. Dr. Morehead, assisted by Drs. Peet, Giraud, Coles, Carter and other colleagues, founded the Grant College Medical Society with the view of bringing together the medical graduates to read and discuss papers of scientific interest and various questions to our profession. The society was likewise to be, as it were, a centre of light established to diffuse among the people the knowledge of sanitary principles and the practical application of the laws for the prevention of disease and preservation of health. How happy they should have been if they were permitted to know that we have founded a sister association, whose members come together every month, sometimes every week, to discuss questions relating to the advancement of the welfare of the Medical profession? How glad they would have been if they could see this festive gathering where so many medical gentlemen—Parsees, Hindus, Mussulmans, Jews and Christians—are brought together, on this occasion, to discuss the substantial dinner prepared by our managing committee. I will not say much here about Dr. Morehead, for I see that the toast to his dear memory is entrusted to another gentlemen, nor will I say anything about our managing committee, for their toast too is yet to come. But before I sit down, I must do what I believe to be my duty, and a pleasant one it is, of saying here publicly that we cordially acknowledge the labours of our indefatigable honorary secretaries, Drs. da Gama and Shroff. In thanking them we trust that their efforts will be unremitting and their interest in the society unabated as they have hitherto been. We specially thank Dr. Shroff for his untiring zeal and the great amount of work he daily goes through for the Union, often with the sacrifice of his repose and private interest, though he is also quite an active member of the Grant College Medical Society, before which he has found time during the year to read two very important papers, to which perhaps I may have occasion to refer in another place.

Dr. Dossabhoy Bezonji then proposed the toast of the Medical profession.

Dr. Bnalchandra Krishna (late of Baroda) gave the toast of our *Alma Mater*, the Grant Medical College, which institution he said had spread the light of Western medical science even to the nooks and corners of the Bombay Presidency.

Dr. Temuljee Bhikajee Nariman said: Gentlemen,—The toast entrusted to me is the memories of Sir Robert Grant, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Dr. Morehead—three most honoured and revered names in the history of the Native medical profession. I wish this toast was entrusted to our worthy chairman or to some one of the oldest graduate, who knew the lives and workings of these three philantropists—the founders and founders of the Grant Medical College and J. J. Hospital. Sir Robert Grant was Governor of Bombay in 1834, and he took so great and interest in the cause of the native medical education that at a meeting held in 1838 to preserve his memory it was resolved "that there was a peculiar propriety of commemorating Sir Robert Grant in connection with the cause of education of the natives, of which he was the enlightened friend, the eloquent advocate and the liberal patron and supporter, and that the sum collected be applied to establish a Medical College to bear his name." Thus, brethren, our dear old *alma mater*, the Grant Medical College, came into existence. With the College an hospital, for giving clinical instruction, proved a necessity, and that most patriotic, liberal-hearted, and world-renowned Parsee benefactor, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, came to the rescue and here we have one of the largest of the hospitals in India, the J. J. Hospital. Sir Jamsetjee not only gave the munificent sum of 1,00,000 rupees for the hospital building, but large sums of money for the endowment funds in the G. M. College, and many of you present here have been the recipients and are proud of the "Sir Jamsetjee Prize." It was Dr. Morehead, brethren, who proved the necessity of a Medical College by direct representations to Government. Very few of you know perhaps that there was a medical school in existence before, but it proved a failure, and Government hesitated to establish a new medical school. A committee of the "Bombay Medical and Physical Society," of which Dr. Morehead was the secretary, was asked to report on the scheme; and Dr. Morehead brought forward cogent arguments and convincing proofs of the necessity of a Medical College for the natives of this presidency. He was the first Principal, and might rightly be called the father of the native medical profession. When the first batch of the graduates of the G. M. College, of whom our worthy chairman is one, received their diplomas, Sir Erskine Perry, who presided on the occasion, remarked—"There is nothing so insignificant a person as myself can say that will add to the reputation of Sir Robert Grant. His fine intellect, comprehensive mind and wide philanthropy are well known to the community. Of the Principal of this College, of the zealous, thoughtful, benevolent, earnest Dr. Morehead it is difficult to speak as his merits detail. If Sir Erskine Perry could not say more of them, what can I, the most insignificant person, say more of these great benefactors of the human race. I now call upon you, brethren, to drink in solemn silence to the memories of Sir Robert Grant, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Dr. Morehead. May their souls rest in peace.

Dr. J. A. daGama purposed "Our Guests" coupled with the names of Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. Pestonjee Nowrojee and Dr. Tarapoerwalla.

Dr. G. da Cunha, replying on behalf of the guests, said:—Among the learned professions ours has earned an unenviable and notorious reputation for disagreement. This fact has even given rise to the proverb "Doctors differ." It is, however, a consolation that our differences are often a sign of the progressive character of our profession. The lawyer sticks to his laws, and the clergyman adheres to his dogmas, but we not unfrequently change our opinion and our modes of treatment. There are two recent instances of this characteristic antagonism in the rank and file of the sons of Esculapius. We know how medical men have been fighting over the cholera germ theory of Dr. Koch, and how our brethren in Berlin have received Dr. Klein's researches in Bombay with sneers and laughter, naming them Dr. Klein's "breakfast on bacille." The other instance is the hydrophobic experiment of Pasteur, which has created dissensions, and has divided into two parties the once somewhat compact body of French physicians. But of this our friend Dr. Vicoaji, of the Parisian school, will be able to inform you much better than I can. But there is another aspect of our disagreement, the social one, in which we appear to a layman in an unfavourable light, and which affects seriously our well-being. What is then the antidote of the deleterious and poisonous influence, which affects the members of the profession? The remedy, the antidote, is a medical union like this. Here our disagreements are smoothed over, our differences removed, and our disputes settled. I wish it a long and prosperous life.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed the toast of the managing committee.

Dr. Shroff responding to the toast said:—The committee would, I am sure, think that their labours have been amply repaid by the appreciating sentiments expressed here this evening. If any thing, the recompense is perhaps more than their due. I need not here enter upon the work done by the committee during the year, for that will be before the members of the Union and eventually before the profession in due time in shape of our annual reports. I may, however, speak in general terms what important measures they have adopted on behalf of the profession during their tenure of office. Last year I told you that year the Union intended taking measures to induce the Government of India to utilise largely the services of our deserving local graduates in Medicine, who are being turned out from our College in large numbers every year, on remunerations somewhat better than what are allowed at present to our assistant surgeons, who get a very paltry return for their qualifications and education as compared with other services. An opportunity offered itself to us during the year under review to present our wants before the Indian Finance Committee, and a representation was sent to them suggesting economy consistent with efficiency in the civil department of the Indian Medical Service of this presidency. The Union therein suggested that all the second class civil surgeoncies amounting to about 29 in number in this presidency could be with advantage transferred to the most deserving of the graduates of the Bombay University on a scale of uncovenanted pay rising from Rs. 350 to Rs. 800 per month. By this arrangement the Union had shown that without deteriorating the service in any way there was a possible saving of about Rs. 1,00,000 per annum. How far our suggestions are taken up by the Finance Committee remains to be seen. The second important measure deserving the attention of the Union on behalf of the Medical profession is to secure a medical Registration Act for the city of Bombay for reasons well known to us all. The Grant College Medical Society in the year 1881 made a representation for the said Act to the Government of Bombay, who in their turn requested the Government of India to grant it. The latter, contrary to the opinion expressed by the Bombay Government, resolved that the enactment of the Act was not feasible. The Union has got all the papers kindly supplied to them by these Governments on the subject of the Act, and they are being considered by a special committee of the Union, who will shortly bring forward their views before this Union, and later on before the local profession, who will be invited to co-operate. The third important move made by the Union this year is the formation of a good nucleus for a medical library worthy of the profession. About 150 volumes are added to our last year's stock, and about 15 new medical periodicals, journals, &c., from Europe, America and Australia are about to be laid on our reading room table. This small collection of ours is shortly to expand into a good medical library. I cannot conclude my remarks without noting one more important fact. It is that during the current year the local profession had the pleasure to note that the Bombay Government was pleased to hand over to the Bombay Municipality the management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The Union can take some small satisfaction to itself at this desirable issue, inasmuch as it had also some part in this agitation, and thus strengthened the reasonable demand of our Municipality. We are thankful to the Bombay Government, and more particularly to Lord Reay, who, I am given to understand, was willing to see the hospital officered by medical men selected from amongst the local practitioners. We hope our expectations will be soon realised.

The toast of the chairman concluded the list. It was proposed by Dr. B. H. Dantra.

"THE ELEPHANT MAN."

AN exceptional case of deformity which has gained for the sufferer the title of "the elephant man" has been brought before the public by the chairman of the London Hospital with the view of securing some more fitting asylum for the afflicted man on whose behalf the appeal is made. Mr. Carr-Gomm writes to the *Times*:—

There is now in a little room off one of our attic wards a man named Joseph Merrick, aged about 27, a native of Leicester, so dreadful a sight that he is unable even to come out by daylight to the garden. He has been called "the elephant man" on account of his terrible deformity. I will not shock your readers with any detailed description of his infirmities, but only one arm is available for work. Some 18 months ago, Mr. Treves, one of the surgeons of the London Hospital, saw him as he was exhibited in a room of the Whitechapel-road. The poor fellow was then covered by an old curtain, endeavouring to warm himself over a brick which was heated by a lamp. As soon as a sufficient number of pennies had been collected by the manager at the door, poor Merrick threw off his curtain and exhibited himself in all his deformity. He and the manager went halves in the net proceeds of this exhibition, until at last the police stopped the exhibition of his deformities as against public decency. Unable to earn his livelihood by exhibiting himself any longer in England, he was persuaded to go over to Belgium, where he was taken in hand by an Austrian, who acted as his manager. Merrick managed in this way to save a sum of nearly £50, but the police there too kept him moving on, so that his life was a miserable and hunted one. One day, however, when the Austrian saw that the exhibition was pretty well played out, he decamped with poor Merrick's hardly-saved capital of £50, and left him alone and absolutely destitute in a foreign country. Fortunately, however, he had something to pawn, by which he raised sufficient money to pay his passage back to England, for he felt that the only friend he had in the world was Mr. Treves, of the London Hospital. He therefore, though with much difficulty, made his way there, for at every station and landing-place the curious crowd so thronged and dogged his steps that it was not an easy matter for him to get about. When he reached the London Hospital he had only the clothes in which he stood. He has been taken in by our hospital, though there is, unfortunately, no hope of his cure, and the question now arises what is to be done with him in the future. He has the greatest horror of the workhouse, nor is it possible, indeed, to send him into any place where he could not insure privacy, since his appearance is such that all shrink from him. The Royal Hospital for Incurables and the British Home for Incurables both decline to take him in, even if sufficient funds were forthcoming to pay for him. The police rightly prevent his being personally exhibited again; he cannot go out into the streets, as he is everywhere so mobbed that existence is impossible; he cannot, in justice to others, be put in the general ward of a workhouse, and from such even, if possible, he shrinks with the greatest horor; he ought not to be detained in our hospital (where he is occupying a private ward, and being treated with the greatest kindness—he says he has never before known in his life what quiet and rest were), since his case is incurable, and not suited, therefore, to our overcrowded general hospital; the incurable hospitals refuse to take him in even if we paid for him in full, and the difficult question therefore remains what is to be done for him. Terrible though his appearance is, so terrible indeed that women and nervous persons fly in terror from the sight of him, and that he is debarred from seeking to earn his livelihood in any ordinary way, yet he is superior in intelligence, can read and write, is quiet, gentle, not to say even refined in his mind. He occupies his time in the hospital by making with his one available hand little cardboard models, which he sends to the matron, doctor, and those who have been kind to him. Through all the miserable vicissitudes of his life he has carried about a painting of his mother to show that she was a decent and presentable person, and as a memorial of the only one who was kind to him in life until he came under the kind care of the nursing staff of the London Hospital and the surgeon who has befriended him. It is a case of singular affliction brought about through no fault of himself; he can but hope for quiet and privacy during a life which Mr. Treves assures me is not likely to be long.

Can any of your readers suggest to me some fitting place where he can be received? And then I feel sure that, when that is found, charitable people will come forward and enable me to provide him with such accommodation. In the meantime, though it is not the proper place for such an incurable case, the little room under the roof of our hospital and out of Cotton Ward supplies him with all he wants. The Master of the Temple on Advent Sunday preached an eloquent sermon on the subject of our Master's answer to the question, "Who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" showing how one of the Creator's objects in permitting men to be born to a life of hopless and miserable disability was that the works of God should be manifested in evoking the sympathy and kindly aid of those on whom such a heavy cross is not laid.

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MR. STEAD ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE morning after the great meeting at Woodford broke bright and blue after the storm, and was one of the finest days I enjoyed in Ireland. After breakfast an interesting discussion arose as to whether it was advisable or not to make the reinstatement of evicted tenants a *sine qua non* of peaceful settlement with the landlord. The pressure from the local league was strongly in favour of taking that line. Not a penny of rent to be paid until the "evicts" were reinstated was the motto of Woodford and the policy which they pressed upon Mr. Dillon with considerable force and earnestness. In this, as in almost every other practical question which I have seen debated between its representatives and the local branches, the central body was in favour of a more moderate policy. Mr. Dillon has, I see, since proclaimed the adoption of a modified version of the same policy; but at Woodford he argued strongly against taking the extreme step of making the payment of rent, no matter how reduced, depend upon the return of the "evicts" to their farmsteads. The middle course, which seemed to find favour with him, was to make the best terms for the tenants that were possible.

We drove first to the evicted houses on Lewis's property. The ground was poor and dirty, and one field was in a wretched condition. We found two only of the evicted tenants near their old homes. One had been readmitted as caretaker, the other was lingering near keeping watch over the outside of what had for many years been his home. After concluding our inspection of Lewis's farm and lunching at the priest's we drove on to Saunders' Fort.

THE BRITISH OUTPOST AT SAUNDERS' FORT.

Elsewhere in Ireland—at least in those portions of Ireland that I visited—there was at least an outward semblance of peace. Here the mask was thrown off. The moment we reached Saunders' Fort I felt I was in a theatre of war. This was the first of four little fortresses held by the foreign and hostile power in the midst of a subject but unsubdued population. The garrison, it is true, was small, the fort was a mere block house, smaller even than those by which the Turks used to keep their hold on the Christian peasants of the Herzegovina; but, although everything was in miniature, everything was there. The garrison of Saunders' Fort consisted of two of the hated Orangemen, Protestants from Cavan, and four of the Royal Irish. They were all armed, and watch was kept night and day against surprise. The emergency men had revolvers, the police had loaded rifles, kept ready for instant use. Whenever one of the former crossed the threshold he was accompanied by a couple of constables, who never permitted him to stray a few paces beyond the muzzle of their guns. Each little fort is victualled by convoys of provisions periodically sent through the enemy's lines from the base of supplies in Parsonstown, where the railway ends. No British outpost in Afghanistan or in Burma is more cut off from all communication with the natives than are these small garrisons. No one will give them so much as a drink of water for love or money. No one will sell them a pint of milk, a pound of beef, or even a penny paper. To give them the time of day is an offence; to enter into conversation with them is to render one's self suspect. So strongly was this felt that when we went the rounds of the farms even Mr. Dillon and his friends, who surely were beyond suspicion, would not exchange words with the emergency men. It was an effort even to say "Good day" to the police, although the police were by no means inclined to be unfriendly. As the only

pair with which the old Jews saw the sow sacrificed in the Holy of Holies. Leaving Broderick's we drove on to Conroy's. Here were five constables, and half round the doorway was built a loopholed wall of stone. Here the emergency man could hardly be got to open his lips. He was a tall strapping fellow, but uncouth, and apparently determined to hold no dealings with the enemy or any one who came in the enemy's company. Some of the emergency garrison were out felling timber for firing; we passed their carts returning as we drove back to the priest's. It was a strange sight, a veritable convoy, preceded, accompanied, and followed by armed men, soldiers in all but name, with loaded guns ready to deal out sudden death at a moment's notice to any assailant. The whole scene recalled reminiscences of Cooper's "Pathfinder" and the old Indian wars, when no man went abroad without his shooting-iron, and every tree was scrutinized as the possible ambush of a lurking foe. All was peaceful enough in outward seeming. The great blackberries hung in luscious clusters like grapes on the hedgerows. Cattle were grazing quietly in the fields: turkeys were stalking about the road; here and there a belated songster chirruped among the trees; overhead a few fleecy clouds flecked the blue of the autumn sky—all was apparently tranquil, but beneath the outward seeming the bitterest passions lay as ready to explode as the powder in the cartridge of the loaded rifle. "If you send any more of your redcoats here to carry out sentences of death on our poor people," I was told, "no power on earth will be able to prevent bloodshed. The priest alone restrained them before; the priest may not be able, or willing, to restrain them again."

ANOTHER DROP TO THE CUP OF VENGEANCE.

Conroy's son, they told me, after lingering a few days around the old homestead, had fled to America, fearing lest the ever-present sight of the wrong under which he was smarting might lead him to do some desperate deed. To the New World, therefore, he has carried the flaming resentment, the savage animosity, which at home would have found vent in murder—a fire not divine but infernal, that will meet with only too much combustible matter in America. For we have sown the New World from end to end with men—founders of families and creators of new commonwealths—whose one overmastering passion is hatred of the system which drove them from house and home to find beyond the Atlantic the shelter denied them here. The last memories of the old country which Conroy takes with him across the sea are those of his sister dragged out of the house in which she had been born by the soldier-police, amid the shrill execrations of a whole countryside, powerless to stay the hand of the evictor, powerful only to cry aloud to a pitying Heaven for vengeance on the oppressor. Conroy, it will be said, had only himself to blame. If he had paid his rent, he could have remained unmolested. But causes over which Conroy had no control rendered it impossible for him to pay his rent—general causes with have led English landlords everywhere to make reductions. Clanricarde refused, and Conroy has gone to add another drop to the cup of vengeance that is brewing for us across the sea. And let us not forget that, although Conroy had the option of an impossible alternative, many a thousand of those who have preceded him across the Atlantic had not even that. They were evicted without scruple and without cause, save that their landlord wanted to make room for sheep farm or cattle ranche.

A LAST LOOK AT WOODFORD.

Next morning early I left Woodford. The sun had not yet risen, there was a slight frost in the early morning air, and the grass and the shrubs were heavy with dew. My companion was not ready, and I climbed the hill and looked once more over the estate. In the distance lay the leaden expanse of the Shannon, not yet lit up by the rays of the sun, the promise of whose coming was already reddening the clouds on the distant horizon. In the village here and there were symptoms of returning life. A man rode his horse to water at the millpond. A few faint streaks of peat smoke began to curl from the chimneys. Now and again a door would open, and a girl would come out for a moment and then go back. Magpies flew backwards and forwards across the millpond; a crow would lazily sweep past high overhead. Far away in the plain stood the four forts, the advanced posts whose garrisons kept ceaseless watch night and day, never knowing how or where or when the foe would strike. Close beside me on the hill the ground was red last spring with the heart's blood of the process-server; the bog in the distance may show the same fatal stain before another spring comes round. In scores of these little homesteads scattered over the estate were wives and sweethearts and little children, whose hearts were sad and sore because of their kinsfolk who are lying in Galway gaol untried, awaiting the Christmas assizes. Sixty of these prisoners of war are waiting there, bail being refused; in an hour they will be roused from sleep by the harsh clang of the prison bell, to begin again the weary round of a prisoner's day. Saunders and Fahy and old Broderick haply still sleep, dreaming that their troubles are all a dream, to wake, alas! and discover they are all too sternly real, that they are homeless in their own land, that their heritage is in the hands of the foe. The sun climbs steadily on the dim cloud-line of the horizon, bringing with him as he comes a sense of injustice as universal as his light to all the tenants on Clanricarde's estate. But to Clanricarde he brings the right to another £70, the rent which his Galway estate yields him every working day in the livelong year. Already, while waiting for my friend, the fields around have produced for him a couple of pounds even at the reduced rate, and in return for this unfailing harvest of gold, springing, like some Pactolian fountain, from these broad lands redeemed from bog and mountain waste by the patient labour of his serfs, he does—what does he do? Except exacting his rents, nothing whatever.

THE DUMB FAITH OF DISCONTENT.

The result is universal discontent. And rightly. It is a kind of dumb faith, almost the only faith of any real kind extant in Ireland at this moment. For Woodford is but a picture of all Ireland in which the evil latent elsewhere has come to the surface and is seen and known of all men. Discontent and despair are the two poles between which Ireland oscillates. And of the two discontent is infinitely more hopeful. Ireland is quieting down, is it? Becoming tranquil? God save Ireland then, for she would have given up even the effort to save herself! Nearly forty years ago Carlyle visited Ireland and wrote of it on his return these words of truth and soberness:—

"Ireland in the quiet chronic state is still more hideous than Ireland in the critical, even insurrectionary state. No, that is not peace: that of a governing class glittering in foreign capitals, or at home sitting idly in its drawing-rooms, in its hunting saddles, like a class quite unconcerned with governing, concerned only to get the rents and wages of governing, and the governable ungoverned millions sunk meanwhile in dark cabins, in ignorance, sloth, confusion, superstition, and putrid ignominy, dying the hunger-death, or, what is worse, living the hunger-life in degradation below that of dogs. A human dog-kennel, five millions strong, is that a thing to be quiet over?"

No, verily! and if the Irish were quiet they would never deserve to be free. They chafe in revolt under it, have long chafed; but have they enough resentment other than that of mad despair, to learn the secret of getting rid of all that? It is an open secret, the secret whereby alone the English have done their best work in the world, have been able even to do the bad work that has been done in Ireland. the secret of Faith in God, which forbids us ever to despair of the future, and Faith in Man, which alone renders possible Union, Discipline. Obedience, the three steps which lead men to victory. Alas! I cannot say. Churches the Irish have enough, and priests; but of that faith in the Divine governance of the world, which makes English and Scotch men always confident that if they are but true to the right they must come off conquerors in the end, there is not much in Ireland. "We have been disappointed so often," the Irish say, and it is true. Nor does it lie in our mouths to upbraid them. We have helped to blot out God from their universe, to teach them that injustice is stronger than justice, and that Wrong, when supported by soldiers and police, is stronger than Right. Thus it has come to pass that, in Ireland, faith in an invisible God, who doeth justly and judgeth the nations of the earth, has largely given way, and in its stead there flourishes a kind of hideous inverted faith in the popular, palpable Devil—the Devil with two heads, Landlordism and English rule. And even now, when, in Carlyle's vidid phrase, "Our impious Irish Tower of Babel, built high for centuries now, against God's commandment, having at last, with fatal shudder through every stone of it, cracked from top to base; and bending now visibly to every eye, and hanging in momentary peril of tumbling wholly, and of carrying our own dwelling-place along with it"—even now they hardly venture to hope for ultimate success. "The unfailing energy of Good" is to them a phrase falsified by may a long series of iron facts. Generation after generation Ireland has reared the noblest of her sons for exile, for the dungeon and the gallows. The rewards of patriotism in Ireland have been the handcuffs and the grave. The finest flower of Irish manhood has been reared but to be crushed beneath the iron heel of English power. It is no marvel that Ireland, sick at heart, after her long vigil in the midnight gloom, is slow to believe that at last upon the orizon flames the bright promise of coming day.

THE SOLE HOPE OF IRELAND.

Yet such indeed is the case, if Ireland has in her long and sore adversity learned the lesson which that period of probation was sent her to teach. The fatal vice that alone rendered it possible for us to torment her as she has been tormented for centuries was the absence of union among her people. And that absence of union had its root in lack of faith—lack of faith and confidence in each other. Distrust, suspicions, jealousy, these have delivered over the Irish as an anarchic race to be bound hand and foot by their English neighbours. Poland from the same lack became the prey of Russia, for Russians at least had faith in their Czars. We conquered Ireland because she was divided. We govern her still by permission of her factions. Home Rule has become possible because Irishmen are sufficiently united to return eighty-five Nationalists to Parliament. Home Rule will become inevitable if the union that first elected them can be maintained and strengthened. Ireland united means Ireland free.

Hence it is that the National League seems to me to be the sole hope of Ireland. Compared with the enormous services which it and the Land League before it rendered to the Irish people, the atrocities of the agrarian movement are but as dust in the balance. It has taught Irishmen to combine, it has taught them to trust their leaders and to rely upon themselves, and it has implanted a new hope in the Irish breast. We have suppressed it once, and it sprang up all the stronger for our action. If we suppress it again, it will reappear in another shape. England has played the tempter's part in sowing dissension where she ought to have fostered union. It is an odious task, and one that, I hope, is now nearing its end. But the end will not be reached until the lesson of Union, of Discipline, and of Obedience has been thoroughly learned by the Irish people.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST.

ATTENTION is drawn to annual reports of the Military Academy at Woolwich and the Military and Staff Colleges at Sandhurst as affording some explanation of the absence of any warm affection for the institutions on the part of the inmates. The *Times* reminding us that these elaborate establishments compose a military university, housing six hundred students, remarks:—

The unkindest critic would be unable to prove that they have been failures, or to dispute their absolute necessity for the assurance of a full measure of intelligence among British officers. On the other hand, they can hardly be held up as brilliantly successful. The Staff College has little in common with the other two, though its buildings happen to be adjacent to one of them. Within its assigned limits it accomplishes as much as could be expected. No teachers are more assiduous, and no students are more dilligent. If it should hereafter be decided to make the connexion of the Staff College with the Army more necessary and less of a merely voluntary order, its past performances permit a belief that it would meet any new demands. So much cannot sincerely be said of the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College. The Staff College has always had the appearance of straining after a higher and fuller development. They have equally had the air of contentment with a respectable mediocrity. The condition to be desired for them is that the education they offer should be so manifestly enlightening and invigorating as to be in itself a reason for the choice of a military career. If they were put on a footing of practical and practicable excellence, admission to them ought on its own merits to be an enviable privilege. Their most benevolent advocates cannot affirm that of them as they are. Students seek entrance into them because they are more or less obligatory portals through which commissions are to be reached. Their members desire to pass in that they may as speedily as possible pass out. Exigencies of the public service which for some time past have shortened the Woolwich course have been regarded by cadets and their parents as a piece of luck rather than as an unfortunate necessity. At the Academy the rule apparently is for cadets to be quartered two in a room. Sixty-six of the number have been sleeping three in a room. Each room, we are told, is small, and the space does not admit of partitions. A corner is treated as for a bed, and the cadets have only to congratulate themselves that the authorities have not discovered that there are four corners. The result is that the cadets are deprived of all opportunities of quiet thought and the introspection which is the best instrument of mental progress. The crowding of them together by threes has been a temporary expedient, on account of the increased number of students required during the last two years to supply vacancies in the Artillery and Engineers. At a public school a fresh boarding-house would have been hired or built. Woolwich is not a wilderness in which that would have been found to be impracticable. To the authorities it has seemed preferable to defy sanitary laws, in the sublime faith in the power of youth to dispense with ventilation. Yet that is less extraordinary than the normal standard of sleeping accommodation for Woolwich cadets. The present conversion of their poor apartments into sheep pens may be represented as a passing exception, though the report refers to it as a growing practice. The regular system, which there seems to be no intention to alter, is as bad in principle. Privacy is as impossible with two in a room as with three. There can be no sense of independence; and there can be much indirect and even unconscious and unintentional persecution. The usage is shown to be the less indefensible by the different custom of Sandhurst. There, as the Woolwich report intimates, the rule is to assign to each cadet a room of his own. When two are lodged in a single room a partition is constructed. The method at Woolwich, when a cadet has caught an infectious illness, is another exemplification of the same spirit. The Academy contains more than a couple of hundred pupils, sons of gentlemen, admitted after a hard competitive examination to be trained for the scientific branches of her Majesty's Army. It is not as eleemosynary as a College at either of the elder two Universities. The parents pay very adequate fees. Such an institution, it might have been supposed, would possess a sanitarium of its own specifically for cases of contagion. If that be unnecessary on account of the vicinity of a large military hospital, the least to be anticipated would be an arrangement for the treatment of the sick cadet as a sick officer. In fact, the sufferer is taken off from the Academy Hospital to the Herbert Hospital, and given there no other accommodation than a private soldier receives. It may be very proper that he should be removed from the infirmary of the Academy, if the infirmary do not, though it should, include due means for isolation. At the Herbert Hospital he is sure of good and skilful attendance. Still there are distinctions between the habits and feelings of the private soldier and of the budding officer, which the friends of a cadet have a right to think should be respected in sickness as in health. The argument of the Governor of the Academy, that a room should be fitted up at the Hospital for a sick cadet, would, indeed, be almost the statement of a truism, except for the fact that his actual treatment is as bad in health as it is in sickness, if not worse. The War Office might be afraid it was raising the standard of comfort and privacy at the Academy if it habituated sick cadets to the luxuries to which the Governor wishes to introduce him at the Hospital. Many of the shortcomings which rouse complaint at the Academy were once observable at the Royal Military College, and have there been remedied. A year or two ago the Board of Visitors drew up a long list. Its arrangements are not perfect now, as the recent report shows. They appear to be particularly imperfect with regard to rifle and pistol practice. There too, as at Woolwich, rooms are in common use with no provision for ventilation; and the Visitors are shocked by a general look of shabbiness in the furniture. None of the defects in material arrangements, whether very serious, as at Woolwich, or less serious, as at Sandhurst, are in themselves difficult to correct. Their real gravity is that their existence hitherto implies a want, at headquarters, of comprehension of the dignity and capabilities of the institutions. Officials can have no proper sense of the essential importance of the training which the Academy might impart when they turn it into rough barracks. Cadets may preserve all the delicacy of gentlemen though they be packed like herrings in a barrel. It is tolerably certain that persons in authority who subject a cadet to the inconvenience have no peculiar respect for the education they compel him to pursue amid these rude circumstances. All who value education are anxious to give it an attractive setting. They do not hustle pupils through their course as if it were a necessary evil to be undergone and forgotten. Woolwich and Sandhurst do not exert the fascination which attaches public school men to their old educational homes. From the annual reports of the Visiting Boards it is evident that they could not. They are comfortless and hard. If the discipline no longer be, as it once was, the discipline of private soldiers, the accommodation is no better. Both the Academy and the College have been regarded by authority too much as mere passages from school-boy life to military life, on which it would be a waste to spend any but the scantiest amount of thoughtfulness and money. It is a wrong principle. Conductors of any educational establishment which is to prosper must look upon it as if its pupils were to be there for ever, and they should strive to render life accordingly self-contained and complete. Certainly at Woolwich Academy that point of view has not been adopted. As the Vicar of St. Thomas, Regent-street, lately mentioned in our columns, it has not even a chapel of its own. While scarcely a country town grammar-school likes to be without a chapel, the State has never thought of bestowing upon its great military seminary that which our correspondent describes as "a centre and rallying point of religious life." It may not seem likely that it will supply the want at a time when it puts students to sleep three in a room. If, however, it understood the width of the meaning and due of such an institution, it would find it easy to obtain from the nation the means as well of building a chapel as of lodging the cadets fittingly. Woolwich Academy has suffered from the niggardliness, of which the Visiting Board complains because its chiefs have been less ambitious for it, and less sympathetic with its scope and its rights, than the governing body of any other great English school.

EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE IN A TORPEDO BOAT.

THE eyes of naval officers in America have been directed for some time past to the exploits of the torpedo boat Peacemaker, which on Nov. 23, was satisfactorily tested in the presence of several hundred naval and military officers, the foreign Attaches, and of Lieutenant Zalinski, the designer of the rival torpedo boat, Nautilus. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following description of the curious voyage:—

The Peacemaker is the result of the careful studies of Professor J. H. L. Tuck, a well-known mineralogist and mining engineer of San Francisco. His attention was directed to the subject during the American war, and nearly twenty-five years ago he drew his first plans of the submarine craft. He patiently studied the problems involved, and in 1883 laid the details of his invention before several capitalists of New York, who being favourably impressed organized "The Submarine Monitor Company," and subscribed sufficient capital to build a boat, and thoroughly test the merits of Pro. Tuck's invention. The contracts for building the hull was let to the Delamater Iron Works. Her dimensions are 30 feet in length by 8 feet beam, and 7½ feet depth of hold. Her hull is of three-eighth inch iron, lap welded, while she is longitudinally braced with iron straps and has an abundance of iron knees fore and aft. Her model is peculiar—practically a cucumber-shaped cylinder. Her lower lines are very sharp, with a hollow bow, great fulness of bilge amidships, and an easy run aft. From the bilge up she is planned so as to offer a great amount of lateral resistance to the water, facilitating the maintenance of an equilibrium under all conditions. Her deck or (more properly speaking) her upper hull "tumbles home" rapidly, and when the boat is seen floating down to her proper mark she much resembles the keel and bottom of some capsized yacht, the resemblance being further increased by a "dorsal fin," or upright plate of iron that is rivetted to the ridge of the deck, for the protection of the steering dome and manhole plate from being torn away by collision when the boat rises to affix torpedoes to a hull. The "dorsal fin" is hollowed amidships to fit across the keel of the vessel, steadying the little craft while at work. The pilot looks out through a dome one foot high and fourteen inches in diameter, with narrow slot lights in its circumference, enabling him to scan the surface of the sea when the boat is up; when down he is compelled to steer by compass, the interior being lit with the electric light. The boat is hermetically sealed at every point, access to the interior being afforded through a manhole near the stern. A strong hinged iron lid fits over it on rubber cushions, and is screwed tight from within. She is a screw propeller, having a Westinghouse vertical engine of 14-horse power. An electric motor was first introduced, but proved an utter failure. The inventor then happily thought of the caustic soda process of generating heat which has proved eminently successful. The soda is prepared on the tender, and introduced to the boat's generator, which is charged at 420 deg. and has 120 tubes. As a rapid steam raiser the soda meets all expectations, the gauge showing 301bs. in a few minutes, and as high as 1401bs. has been attained, driving the boat eight knots an hour forty feet below the surface, the screw making 350 revolutions per minute. Fifteen hundred pounds of caustic soda of 95 per cent. strength runs the boat five hours. The boat contains water ballast tanks, compressed air pump and cylinders, and the crew can remain below for 24 hours without inconvenience. A pressure gauge shows the pilot what depth the craft has decended. She is ballasted with pig lead, and deflected by means of fins or side rudders on the quarters gently descending at an angle of 15 degrees, and righting readily at any required depth. Her equilibrium is very nicely adjusted, and she keeps upright under all circumstances, and is claimed to be a perfect sea boat. Along the deck are laid two fair-leaders, to which eight of the largest torpedoes can be fastened. These are buoyed with cork jackets, and covered at their upper ends by magnetised iron, so that they will adhere to the iron or steel bottom of a man-of-war. When the boat has risen as close as possible to the doomed ship (if at anchor, rising across her keel), the action of a piston in the interior releases the torpedoes, and they rise to the hull above and there adhere, while wires attached reel off through a tube, and when the boat has steamed off to three or four hundred yards, the electric button is touched, and the big adversary is hurled into a thousand fragments, her crew being totally unconscious of the danger, as the boat makes no sign on the surface either by bubbles or commotion in the water.

The first successful trials of the boat took place in August, when in the presence of a distinguished company, she dived to a depth of 45 feet, and steamed under water for a distance of two miles and a half, being under perfect control, and manœuvring splendidly. Admiral Porter asserted that with six of these boats he could drive off or sink the most powerful hostile fleet that could attack New York. On August 26 she remained submerged for over 20 minutes, exciting the apprehensions of many of those present; and to show how the little "terror," as she is termed, can mystify the world above, the steamer consort cruised toward her supposed position in an opposite direction to that where she finally rose. It was on that day that she awaited the approach of a big river steamboat and dived under her, while she was running 15 knots an hour, amid the cheers of the passengers. This afternoon the little craft lay moored alongside a wrecking schooner which was anchored in the stream, and served as a tender. A rushing ebb-tide almost buried the torpedo-boat, which was ballasted till her turtle-back deck was at the water's edge. When all was ready a call for volunteers to make the trip was answered by your representative on this occasion and two other Press representatives, the largest number that ever descended—sat in the bow on the compressed-air pipes, at the feet of Captain Holland, the pilot, whose head was up in the little steering dome. The engineer and the two other passengers remained aft of the boiler. When candles had been lit and the engineer was ready, Capt. Holland ordered the manhole-plate shut and screwed watertight. Then he rapped twice on the deck, and the schooner's crew let go the tackles. We were off under easy steam. Captain Holland got the boat into position, and then announced that he would dive under the schooner. "Hold the candle to the compass," said he to me. Depressing the stern fins, he yelled to the engineer "Full speed!" The boat trembled under the added pressure, and inclining at an angle of fifteen degrees, began to cleave her way toward the bottom. The daylight faintly glimmering through the steering dome changed to peagreen, then blue, and at last all was black. The candles alone illuminated the interior, and cast shadows on the grimy pipes and labouring engine. At that instant a sharp, rasping, clanging noise startled us all; the boat was evidently in collison with something. "What's that?" shouted the engineer. "The ebb tide has swept us against the schooner's anchor chain," said Holland grimly. We pounded along for an instant, which seemed an age, when Holland, looking at the compass, threw his helm hard-a-starboard, shouted to the engineer to "give her her head," and, depressing his fins still more, he shot the boat down and away from the schooner, the only casualty being the loss of our steam whistle. We all breathed more freely. "Close shave, my boy," said Holland, smilingly, changing his fins and causing the boat to rush up to the surface at an angle of 20 degrees. The water again swashed about the dome, and daylight shone again.

Holland peered through the glass; shifting his levers, he depressed the boat for a dive under a big steamboat conveying the spectators of our evolutions. The boat, under full steam, trembled as she cleaved her way downward, and soon all was dark again. "Steady, ease her, slow!" were the orders to the engineer, as the boat regained an even keel. "Look at the pressure gauge," said Holland in a proud and happy voice. I put a candle to it and found it registering from 45 to 46 feet down. "I'm holding her here," said Holland, "under easy steam, under full control of her rudder, and shall presently swing her a half-circle and then rise to the surface." At this depth the pressure upon the hull was evidently very great, the iron deck was sweating, a vapour was perceptible in the air, which, though still ample for breathing purposes, was rather close. Five men and three candles were making inroads on the oxygen. However, all interest centred in the submarine movements. Putting his helm hard over, Holland, with his eye on the candlelit compass, brought her head around from southwest to nearly east, and then, shouting "Full steam," he steadied his helm, the boat speedily emerging to the surface astern of the steamboat, and, as we afterwards learned, in a totally different quarter to where the spectators thought we would rise. The Peacemaker dived again, but going down at an easy angle, and running under 120 pounds steam at eight knots an hour, before Holland was aware of the depth attained inshore, she struck bottom with a violent jolt. Flinging his helm over, and steadying his fins, he shouted to the engineer, "Easy—slow—stop!" The boat's nose came up from the mud, and slowly she swung round, when Holland, shouting "Full steam," reversed her fins, speedily bringing the boat to the surface.

"I shall make the biggest dive of all now," said Holland, but at that moment the engineer, in a warning voice, announced a leak in a steam pipe. "Take her in, added he. Holland reluctantly decided to do so, and steering due north by east by compass, as the waves in mid-river prevented his getting his bearings, he soon after sighted the schooner's masts a mile up stream, and we jogged along slowly against the beb tide, till the welcome cry of "Ease her, back her," and the noise of the footsteps overhead showed we were alongside the schooner. Congratulations were showered on Holland; while his passengers, as the result of a voyage extending over twenty minutes, bore personal testimony to the important facts that the Peacemaker can safely descend to any necessary depth, there be intelligently directed by compass, and under her own steam could steer under an enemy. Next week she will be taken to Fortress Monroe on Chesapeake Bay, where the Government has placed a hulk at the disposal of Prof. Tuck for submarine torpedo practice. Professor Tuck is sanguine that he can construct full-sized submarine steamships to navigate such stormy waters as the English Channel, affording immunity from sea-sickness, and doing the passage in absolute security, as smoothly and steadily as in a railroad train, forty feet beneath the wave-action at the surface.

THE NEW AMERICAN MAIL CONTRACTS

THE Postmaster General has submitted to the meeting of the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce a long communication in further explanation of the dispute with regard to the new *Mail* contracts. The communication contained the following passages:—"For several years past the Cunard, and Inman, and White Star Companies have secured a monopoly in the conveyance of these mails by forming a combination against the Post Office and refusing absolutely to carry any mails unless allowed to carry all excepting letters especially superscribed by the senders for conveyance by other ships. In the interests of the public, who have constantly demanded the free use of all or any first Atlantic steamers, the Post Office has long endeavoured to break up this monopoly. The Cunard and White Star Companies having ceased to combine with their former colleagues the Inman Company, persistently refused to waive the exclusive right which they had demanded for themselves alone, and their tender was so framed as to give them the exclusive conveyance of the mails for nearly two years." The letter then details the negotiations which have already been published and continues:—"As an impression seems to exist that the Postmaster General has made a contract with a foreign Company, heavily subsidised by its own Government, it may be well to state that no contract has been made with the North German Lloyd, and further, that the mail service to America performed by that Company is not subsidised by the German Government. In the public comments on the employment of British-built steamers owned by a foreign Company, it seems to have been entirely forgotten that the United Kingdom is one of the States composing the Universal Postal Union, and is thus a party to the International Convention, the main principle of which is that it gives to every State in the Union the unrestricted use of all the postal services by land and sea of every other State at certain moderate rates fixed by the Convention. This compact imposes on Great Britain the duty of carrying foreign mails very extensively all over the world at these fixed rates, and it is by virtue of the same compact that the British Post Office, now set free by the termination of its recent contracts, completes an otherwise imperfect service by sending regular mails by the express ships of the North German Lloyd from Southampton to New York. It is not many years since the Postmaster General had a formal contract with the North German Lloyd for the conveyance of a weekly mail from Southampton to New York under conditions as to payment very similar to those now adopted. That contract was formally approved by the House of Commons in May, 1870, and was in force for several years concurrently with contracts entered into with the Cunard and Inman Companies for services on other days of the week. No public opposition whatever was made at the time to the employment of the foreign steamers, which indeed then, as now, most usefully supplemented the two British services. The sole aim of the Post Office policy is to secure the fullest advantage for the public both as regards the unrestricted use of all the best transatlantic steamers and as regards the price to be paid for the service."

The chairman said the Chamber had endeavoured to see that the country was served with a regular and efficient mail service, and had carefully avoided pushing the claims of any particular Company. The only thing they could do now was to watch the new arrangement during the next three months, and see whether the service was such as to meet the requirements of the country. It was decided to summon a special meeting about a month before the termination of the present contract.

On the motion of Mr. Radcliffe, chairman of the African Trade Section, a memorial to the Postmaster General protesting against the withdrawal of the Gambia mail subsidy was approved of.

THE RAILWAY TO THE OXUS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bokhara to the Russian *Official Messenger* states:—"The construction of the railway from Merv to the Oxus is proceeding rapidly, and this line will shortly be open for traffic. Since the commencement of the works of the section passing through Bokharan territory the local authorities as well as the native population have shown the liveliest sympathy with this enterprise and have given every facility for the engagement of workmen on the spot. The Bek of Charjui, Astankul Dadkhwah, was pre-eminent in his sympathy. The town of Charjui, the point of departure and also the official centre for the appropriation of the necessary lands, used to be regarded as a most remote spot in the Bokharan dominions, only semi-cultivated, and very rarely visited by Russians. Astankul Dadkhwah has spared no effort to explain to the people the real meaning of the appropriation of their lands, and the service which the railway will be to them and the State. His efforts have been quite successful. The Russian engineers and other representatives have not experienced the slightest difficulty in their dealings with the natives. The Bek acted as intermediary in the engagement of workmen. He always made a preliminary harangue to them, and appointed a chief for each detachment. In the last stage of about 120 versts (8 English miles) not fewer than 7,000 labourers were employed. Each workman receives in money 48 copecks a day payable once a week. These good wages naturally attracted the confidence and gratitude of the natives, and during the whole of the operations no misunderstanding arose. The Russian members of the Afghan Commission on their return via Kerki and Charjui to Merv received everywhere a most sympathetic ovation from the natives. Thanks to the precision with which the Afghan pasturages have been defined. The subjects of Bokhara on the left bank of the Oxus have acquired actual possession of wells and pasturages of which formerly they owned nothing except in name."

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, Dec.* 10.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, DEC. 10.

11TH Hussars, Sergt A C H Smithett, from the 9th Lancers, to be Lieut, vice A H Robinson, resigned.

17th Lancers, Superny Capt H Fortescue to be Capt, vice the Hon L H D Fortescue, seconded from 6th Nov, 1886, for service on the Staff.

20th Hussars, Sergt H Wiltshire, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Lieut, vice R P J Codrington, transferred to the 8th Hussars.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut A W Cotton to be Adjt, vice Capt and Brev Major H P St J Mildmay; who resigns that appointment.

Coldstream Guards, Major and Lieut Col R S Hall to be Lieut Col to command a Battn, vice Col A Lambton, CB, placed on half-pay.

Capt and Lieut-Colonel F C Manley to be Major, vice Col R S Hall.

Superny Capt Douglas F R Dawson to be Capt, vice Lieut Col F C Manley.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols to be Cols:—

L B Bance, Mad SC, M Tweedie, Bo SC, W N Wroughton, Mad SC, Randall Ironside Ward, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).

Capt H L Woodland, retired pay, has been granted the honorary rank of Major.

Capt L E Goodall, retired pay, has retired from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Capt C J Napier, half-pay, is placed upon retired pay.

The undermentioned Depy Commissaries and Hony Lieuts, Bengal Establishment, to be Hony Captains:—G Mortimer, and W James.

Depy Asst-Comry W T Tobin, Bengal Establishment, to be Hony Lieut.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col T E Gordon, CB, CSI, Bengal, to be Major-Genl.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut C D Stewart, 2nd Battn, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Lieut.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall (s), 25 cases stout Merwanji N. Sons and Co; 400 boxes brandy Ardeshir Norosji and Sons; 2 cases machinery Mooljі Jewraj and Co; 57 packages glassware, provisions, &c., &c. Treacher and Co.

Clan McDonald (s), 6 cases cotton umbrellas Wallace and Co; 36 packages glassware and 500 boxes bar soap H. Ahmed; 5 packages steam machinery M. M. Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nepaul (s), 12 cases claret and 2 cases brandy King and Co; 1 case whisky G. Groom and Co; 3 cases Sarsaparilla Hurji Moolji and Co; 142 casks beer J. Framji; 13 cases wines and liqueurs Cutler Palmer and Co; 100 cases brandy D. Cawasji and Co.

Dago (s), 50 cases brandy Latham and Co; 125 boxes brandy Ardeshir Norosji and Sons; 2 cases soap H. Hasam H. Casam; 443 packages colours, varnishes and linseed oil A. H. Chandabhai.

Loodiana (s), 9 cases invalids port Cutler Palmer and Co.

Virona (s), 8 cases claret Bodger Warburton and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago (s), 325 boxes candles F. Masotty and Co.; 328 cases window glass S. Mamooji; 125 boxes candles E. Samsodin and Co.; 6 packages glassware R. A. Parekh and Co.

FROM GLASGOW

Persia (s), 50 cases whisky E. Bezonji.

Clan McDonald (s), 50 cases pale ale Finlay Muir and Co; 14 cases umbrellas Moosa H. Ahmed.

Belgravia (s), 2 puncheons whisky Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nepaul (s), 76 boxes wines and liqueurs D. Sassoon and Co.

DECEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall (s) 90 hogsheads beer and stout, Lyon and and Co.

FROM LONDON

Loodiana (s), 5 cases burgundy, C. Palmer and Co.

Malwa (s), 9 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Hazara (s) 50 cases matches, B Shapurji.

Nepaul (s), 20 cases champagne, C. Bonnevialle and Co. 35 cases aromatic schnapps, Manockjee Bhikajee; 3 cases boots and shoes, A. Abdoolali and Co.; 12 cases bacon, hams, &c., Pearce and Co.; 11 cases cheese, and biscuits, A. Salleybhai.

Dago (s), 27 cases brandy, D. Moran and Co.; 56 cases cartridges, percussion caps, bird's shot, &c., S. H. Bottlewalla; 148 kegs paints of sorts, G. Escofjee; 35 cases medicines, Hurji Moolji; 3 cases leather belting, D. R. Umrigar; 1 package pictures, Manockjee Dadabhai.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan McDonald (s), 106 cases brandy and 12 cases claret, A. M. Misrahi.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago (s), 9 cases glassware, B. Bhima; 8 cases glassware, A. H. Esmael.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nepaul (s), 3 hogsheads claret, B. Bezonjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia (s), 15 cases bristles F L Bottlebay; 60 bales hemp Premji Heerji; 1,000 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales gunny rags N Narayenji.

St Oswald (s), 1,000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and and Co.

Lady Armstrong (s), 42 bales hemp B Shamji and Co; 165 bales cotton waste M Bhimji; 46 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co; 83 bales hemp, Sir C Forbes and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat E Latham and Co.

Kirby Hall (s), 110 bales cotton Jepal Shajpal; 3,000 cwts wheat E Latham and Co; 35 bales cotton Chapsi Dewji; 6,000 cwts wheat K Nixon and Co; 303 bales cotton Dharsi Bhimji.

FOR LONDON.

Rohilla (s), 90 bales cotton Glade and Co; 1,150 cwts barley A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,091 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 181 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 165 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 55 cwts olibanum, Abdoola Mowji; 110 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 412 cwts myrabollams, Vasanji Naranji and Co; 116 cwts cloves, C Soomar; 2,026 cwts barley, K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 450 cwts barley, H Blascheck and Co; 450 cwts myrabollams A, Gokaldas.

Suez (s), 38 cwts bejamin, A Bhaiji; 46 corges hides Pestanji Edalji; 675 cwts myrabollams Khimji Lakmidas; 3,500 cwts barley, A Blascheck and Co.; 400 cwts grain, A. Blascheck and Co.; 188 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Huzara (s), 195 cwts buffalo horns, F. M. Roysee.

FOR HAVRE.

Regal (s), 300 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co.; 600 cwts myrabollams, L. Poonsee; 400 cwts rapeseed, G. Bharmull; 400 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, the B. O. Co. Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dago (s), 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 200 cwts weed seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts poppy seed, A. Blascheck and Co.

Atrato (s), 2,000 cwt gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.; 350 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Huzara (s), 780 cwts castor seed, A. Blascheck and Co.; 780 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,215 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.; 560 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Accomac (s), 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 260 cwts buffalo horns, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,408 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Roumania (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Rohilla (s), 418 cwts indigo, Ralli Brothers.

Amana (s), 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Schroeder, Smidt and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 9,004 cwts gingelly seed, K. Nixon and Co.; 5,000 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Titania (s), 1,940 cwts castor